



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE.—INCORPORATION AND DEFENCE FUND.

In consequence of the present juncture of affairs, the recent meeting of the Executive Committee was characterized by business of a very important nature, and the interest was further increased by the numerous attendance of the members.

A large correspondence from every district, warmly approving the principles and energetic actions of the United Society, has been received during the past month. At the termination of the usual routine business, an animated discussion arose upon the adjourned consideration of creating an Act of Incorporation and Defence Fund; and it was unanimously resolved, that the Fund be started, and that every individual chemist be appealed to for a subscription of not less than 1s. each. It was also resolved, that a General Incorporation and Defence Committee be formed throughout the country to promote this object, and to act in case of emergency as a political power to protect the interests of the trade from all aggression, and maintain the right of self-government.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Executive expressed their sense of the responsibility that devolved upon them at the present time in opposing the proposed interference of the Medical Council; but they trusted, by the aid of the counsel and support of the different district committees, to continue to deserve the approval they now received, and which so much encouraged them to persevere.

The following correspondence between the Medical Council and the United Society of Chemists and Druggists will show that the present uncertainty in reference to the proposed New Medical Act does not lie with the latter society:—

London, 6th February, 1864.

Sir,—On the 25th August last I received your letter acknowledging the receipt of one of a previous date from the Executive Committee of this Society, requesting an interview for a deputation to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, to urge upon their attention the very injurious nature of certain clauses in the proposed amended Medical Act affecting the interests of chemists and druggists.

In your reply, you informed me that the Council would receive this application of the Committee when they met, but added that a considerable time would elapse before they would be again convened. Not having heard from you since, I presume the Council have not yet resumed their sittings.

In the mean time, the Executive of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists have convened public meetings to receive the wishes of the chemists and druggists throughout the kingdom. At all these meetings the objectionable clauses were strongly condemned.

At the London meeting, held at the United Society's offices in November last, certain resolutions were unanimously passed, which I have now the honour to forward through you to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Francis Hawkins, Esq., M.D., &c. &c.
Registrar, General Council of Medical
Education and Registration.

C. F. BUOTT, Secretary.

London, 8th February, 1864.

Sir,—I have had the honour to receive your letter dated the 6th inst., together with a copy of certain resolutions passed by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

These resolutions shall be submitted to the Branch Medical Council for England when it next meets.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS HAWKINS, Registrar.

C. F. BUOTT, Esq., Secretary.

MEDICAL ACT.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AT DUDLEY.

FOLLOWING the movement in other places, a meeting of the chemists and druggists of Dudley and its immediate vicinity was held in the committee room of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, the 19th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration the amendments proposed to be inserted in the Medical Act intended to be applied for by the Medical General Council in the next Session of Parliament. About eighteen chemists and druggists were present, including Messrs. Hollier, Morris, Bell, Garc, Owen, White, Bradley, Dunn, of Dudley; Messrs. Nicklin and Swinnerton, of Tipton; Mr. Geary, Brierley Hill; Messrs. Bishop and J. Nock,

Cradley; Messrs. Allsop, Buck, and Tonge, Oldbury; Mr. Thompson, Sedgley. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Hollier, pharmaceutical chemist, Dudley. Communications were also received from Mr. Buck, Dudley; Messrs. Steward and Rooker, Brierley Hill; Messrs. Bachc and Wilshaw, Pensnett; and Mr. Wilshaw, Wordsley; expressing regret at their inability to attend, and promising support, by subscription or otherwise, to any movement having for its object the furtherance and protection of the interests of the trade.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and stated that they were called together to consider certain clauses which were proposed to be inserted by the Medical Council in an Amended Act, which it intended to apply for during the ensuing Session of Parliament. As many present hardly knew anything about the act itself, much less the obnoxious clauses proposed to be introduced, he would read over those clauses which appeared to him to have reference to chemists as they stand in the present bill, and as intended to be altered. The first was the 20th clause, where, in addition to the powers already delegated to them respecting medicine and surgery, the Council assume to themselves also that to regulate the examinations as to pharmacy. In clause 31 the Council again introduce pharmacy, giving only to those persons qualified under their act power to sue in any court of law for medicines so supplied, or prepared for patients or otherwise. In clause 55 as it at present stands, reservation is made of all the existing rights of chemists and druggists, "providing that nothing in that act shall be construed so as to affect or in any way to prejudice the lawful occupation of chemists and druggists." This is proposed to be abrogated, and the words "chemists and druggists" to be omitted from the clause altogether. Clause 55 is altogether new, and to which he would request their particular attention; for, although he could not but remark that it conferred additional privileges upon the *pharmaceutical* chemist, it would operate prejudicially to those not members of the Pharmaceutical Society. It went on to say—"that it shall not be lawful for any person to keep open a shop for compounding physicians and surgeons' prescriptions unless he be a licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of England or Ireland, or shall have received a certificate of competency to compound medicine from either of the above bodies, or from the Pharmaceutical Society, or from some other body duly authorised in England, Ireland, or Scotland, by the General Medical Council, to institute the necessary examination, and grant such certificate, and at such rate of fee as the Medical Council may sanction: and any person disobeying this provision will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 for each offence." It then goes on to appoint an inspector for each kingdom, who shall have power to inspect as often as they think proper all shops where medicines are compounded, and to pay these inspectors salaries such as they think fit, out of the consolidated fund. As he remarked before, he could not but think this a step in the right direction; but yet the great body of chemists did not want any Medical Council to regulate their proceedings. They were quite competent to appoint their own examiners, and to order the manner of their own examination; and to effect this in a proper manner, he conceived the time was come when the Pharmaceutical Council must apply to Parliament for an extension of the Pharmacy Act, admitting all real *bonâ fide* chemists, under certain regulations, and upon payment of a certain fee, to the privileges of the Society. With all deference to the United Society, he thought the present organization of the Pharmaceutical Society, the acknowledged standing it already possessed, the confidence extended to its operations by medical and scientific men, would enable it better to effect this than any other body. It was impossible that a compulsory act like the one proposed could have a retrospective effect; it must have due regard to existing interests as well as to the future regulations of their body. It could hardly be expected that many of those now carrying on business with credit to themselves, and safety and security to the public, would be sufficiently up in the technicalities of some of the branches of science requisite to pass a satisfactory examination; and neither ought this to be expected from them. Take the chemists and druggists generally as a body, and he claimed for them as great an amount of intelligence, as great a love of science, as great a desire to keep pace in general requirements as any other class of the community, and that he thought they were quite able to take care of themselves. The last

and 57th clause of the proposed bill was one of those preposterous attempts at legislation, the gross injustice and absurdity of which, it was supposed, would insure its immediate rejection, were it not that at times clauses equally unjust did creep into acts of parliament unnoticed until their effects were in full operation. It went on to say—"that no patent or proprietary medicines shall be sold unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the registrar of the General Council, and a copy thereof kept open for inspection in the shop or place in which such medicine is sold; and any person selling any secret remedy shall be liable for every offence to a penalty not exceeding £20." Although a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Hoffer went on to say that he on his own part, as well as that of those not belonging to the society, opposed such unjust, inquisitorial, and arbitrary legislation; and he doubted not but that the chemists and druggists of this kingdom would stir up such an opposition as would be sufficient to insure the immediate rejection by Parliament of all such clauses and acts. He apologized for having detained them so long, but thought it was absolutely necessary for their proper understanding of the several clauses of the act, which appeared to him to have a bearing upon their interests. (Applause.)

Mr. Nock moved—"That this meeting views with indignation and alarm certain propositions by the Medical Council, intended to be introduced as an amendment upon their act of 1858, to be applied for in a new act during the ensuing Session of Parliament, whereby the vested rights of chemists and druggists are seriously threatened and invaded, and pledges itself by every means in its power to oppose the said propositions as an unjust and uncalled-for interference with the rights and privileges of the chemist and druggist." Mr. Nock expressed a hope that the acknowledged power and interests of the druggists generally would have prevented any attack upon their body by the Medical Council; and he was glad to see that, notwithstanding, if the act were allowed to be carried into effect, it would confer certain advantages upon the members of the Pharmaceutical Society—that they had their Chairman and other members present, acting with them for the general good of the profession.

Mr. Bradley briefly seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Bishop—"That this meeting, whilst thanking the United Society for the stand it has made in defence of the interests of the chemists and druggists, cannot but express its surprise at the apparent apathy of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to the introduction of the Bill; and whilst recognizing the necessity of a proper educational qualification on the part of those who have to prepare and dispense medicines (the examination as to which, however, this meeting conceives should nevertheless be retained in the hands of a body to be appointed by themselves), it urgently requests the said Council to exert its influence to obtain the withdrawal and rejection of the obnoxious clauses proposed to be introduced into the Amended Medical Act; and this meeting at the same time pledges itself to support the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society—or, in the event of their inaction, that of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists—in any proposition for an extension of the Pharmacy Act which shall have for its object such a qualification, with at the same time the incorporation or registration of all *bona fide* chemists and druggists who may be in business at the time of the passing of such an act." Whilst he felt a pleasure in proposing the resolution, he should like to ask if it were probable that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society would take any steps in the matter; as, if not, it would be better at once to declare for the United Society; and as the chairman was a member and had been upon the Council, perhaps he would give them an opinion.

The Chairman, in reply, said that, knowing as he did the interest its members felt in the advancement and elevation of their trade, he was as surprised as they were at the apathy of the Council; and if they still declined to take steps in aid of the expressed opinion of the great body of the trade, he should join the United Society. He, however, hoped they would, as he confidently thought the opposition of an incorporated body like the Pharmaceutical Society would have more weight with the Medical Council and Parliament than that of the United Society; he also hoped that the Council would think that the time had come when it could with a good grace go for an Amended Pharmacy Act, and open a

wide door for the admission of the great and respectable body of chemists who were yet outside its pale, and thus do away with the supposed necessity for two societies.

After a few remarks, Mr. Bishop formally moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bell and carried unanimously. He observed that the attempt on the part of the Medical Council to interfere with their business by dictating to them in the way proposed by the act, and as to any secret medicine they might prepare, ought to be resisted in every possible manner, not only as an injury to themselves, but as an unjust interference with their rights and property as subjects.

It was proposed by Mr. Owen, and seconded by Mr. Gare,—"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the members for the borough and for this division of the county, desiring them to oppose in parliament any measure which shall improperly and injuriously interfere with the rights and trade of existing chemists and druggists." Mr. Gare remarked, that as H. B. Sheridan, Esq., would be at Dudley on Monday next, a deputation should be appointed to wait upon that gentleman, and point out to him the obnoxious clauses of the bill, and to ask his strenuous opposition to their adoption in any act of Parliament, when Messrs. Bagott, Bell, White, Morris, and the Chairman, with power to add to their number, were appointed to obtain an interview with Mr. Sheridan for this purpose, upon his visit to Dudley on Monday next.

It was proposed by Mr. White, and seconded by Mr. Swinerton, and carried unanimously,—"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, with a respectful request that they will insert them in the next numbers of their publications.

It was proposed by Mr. Owen, and seconded by Mr. Bishop, and carried,—"That this meeting be adjourned for a month, but that the Chairman do call an earlier one if he considers it desirable, and that the best thanks of the meeting be given to him for his conduct in the chair." This was supported by Mr. Nicklin, Mr. Thompson, and others, who proposed at once to enter into a subscription to defray any expenses which might be incurred in offering an effectual opposition to the intended measure. This was, however, allowed to stand over until the next meeting.

GENERAL NEWS.

ANNUAL SOIRÉE OF THE GLASGOW CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.

ON Thursday evening the 28th ult., the Chemists and Druggists of Glasgow held their annual soirée and musical re-union in the Scottish Exhibition Rooms, Bath-street. A. M. Robertson, Esq., President of the Chemists and Druggists' Association, in the absence of Hugh Hart, Esq., took the chair. On the platform beside the Chairman, were Drs. J. Adams, Dickson, Patterson, Tannahill, Pritchard, Milner, Gray, and A. T. Machattie, F.C.S.; Messrs. Gardner, Kininmont, A. M. Levie, Hattrick, John Campbell, Jardine (Secretary), and Black. The entire company numbered about 400. Tea being over, an address was delivered by the Chairman upon the past career and future prospects of the Association. He stated that the Society was established three years ago, and was at the present time in a flourishing condition. During the first session, the Society had regular meetings, and papers on interesting subjects were read by the members, and were highly appreciated. At the commencement of the second session, 1862-63, it was agreed that the members should meet oftener and read papers on subjects connected with their business. A chemistry class was also proposed, a committee of management had soon the pleasure of announcing that they had engaged an able lecturer to deliver a course of twenty-five lectures. The Committee only guaranteed an attendance of about twenty; but when the class was made up, they were agreeably surprised to find that upwards of fifty had joined. The lectures were delivered in a highly satisfactory manner, so much so that at the termination of the course, the lecturer (Dr. Machattie) was invited by the Society to a complimentary supper, and there presented with a testimonial, on account of the usefulness and attractiveness of the lectures he had delivered. Towards the close of the

same session, it was agreed that a manuscript magazine, entitled *The Pestle and Mortar*, should be got up among the members, and continued during the summer months. Six monthly numbers were issued, and gave great satisfaction. With such great encouragement, the Committee advised another step in the way of improvement, and at the commencement of the present session, they had the pleasure of announcing that they had engaged a hall in connexion with the Athenæum, where all the meetings of the Association would in future be held. Many medical gentlemen had promised to assist the Association by delivering lectures, and the able services of Dr. Machattie had again been secured. In calling the attention of the young men in business to these opportunities for improvement, the Chairman said:—"If you want to become expert chemists and druggists never be absent from any of the lectures or meetings; use all your energies in trying to collect useful information regarding your occupation, which has perhaps one of the largest fields for inquiry. Be not content with merely being able to make a good parcel, roll a pill or spread a blister. Those qualities are all very good, and require to be attended to; but to make you chemists and druggists you must work hard, and never neglect an opportunity for making yourselves acquainted with the chemical properties, actions, and uses of all the drugs you are working amongst." He then reminded his hearers that the fee of membership was not extravagant—only one shilling per annum, a nominal sum. The address of the Chairman was received with great applause. Drs. Machattie and Adams afterwards addressed the meeting; Mr. W. Moffat gave some readings; and Messrs. Bremner, Graham, Brodie, Stephen, Young, and Logan, employed their musical talents to make the evening pass away in a very pleasant manner. A ball, which was attended by about one hundred ladies and gentlemen, followed the concert, and carried the happy meeting on to about five o'clock in the morning.

GOSSIP.

We learn from a traveller in the North that the Scotch Chemists and Druggists find great fault with the compilers of the new British Pharmacopœia. They say that many things in frequent use are not mentioned in the work, and complain bitterly of the omission of the doses. Seeing that the Edinburgh sub-committee comprised more members than either of the other committees, we are rather surprised at the dissatisfaction of our friends north of the Tweed.

Mr. A. P. Towle of Manchester, whose medicinal preparations are so favourably known to the trade and the public, has just introduced a *Liq. Chloroformi Co.*, which according to the label, is identical with "Towle's Chlorodyne" *sine* Ol. Ment. Pip. The dose is from 5 to 20 minims as in Chlorodyne.

In consequence of our going to press much earlier than usual last month, Messrs. Fitch and Nottingham were unable to alter their quotations for leeches to the present market value, which is considerably higher than the prices stated in their advertisement.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY AUGUSTUS BOLTON, Scarborough, chemist.
JOSEPH CULL, Great James-street, Lisson-grove, assistant to a chemist.
RICHARD ELEY, Charlbury, Oxfordshire, artificial manure maker.
JAMES EMERY, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, chemist.
CHARLES GARFORTH HODGSON, Shipley, Yorkshire, druggist.
JOHN LADD HOWARD, Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, chemist.
JACOB LEWIS and LEWIS LEWIS, Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, manufacturing chemists.
JOHN SELLARS, Manchester, dyer.
THOMAS WALL and THOMAS JOHNSON, Stratford-upon-Avon, druggists.
GEORGE WETHERINGTON, Coventry, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BANKS and WHITLOW, Manchester, chemists.
W. BRENNAN and Co., Crumpsall, near Manchester, lucifer-match manufacturers.
J. FLETCHER and Co., Halifax, dye wood liquor manufacturers.
LONGMAN, LEONARD, and ROBINSON, Bristol, wholesale druggists; as far as regarding J. Longman.
W. MELCALF and Co., Church, Lancashire, practical chemist.
STANDLEY, YOUNG, and Co., Aston, near Birmingham, manufacturing chemists, as far as regards H. Dalziel and G. Young.
S. and R. TAYLOR, Rochdale, druggists.
R. and W. WEARING, Lancaster, chemist.



MANUAL OF THE METALLOIDS.

A Manual of the Metalloids. By JAMES APJOHN, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin. London: Longman and Co. 1864. Pp. 596. Price 7s. 6d.

THIS is the third of the excellent series of scientific educational manuals, edited by Messrs. Galbraith and Haughton, Fellows of the University of Dublin, and issued for the especial benefit of the students attending the scientific classes connected with that institution. The work professes to give an account of the non-metallic elements, and adopts Berzelius's somewhat obsolete term "metalloid," whereby to designate these bodies. It commences with one of the clearest expositions of the philosophy of chemistry that we ever remember to have perused, the section on the "Atomic Theory" being particularly lucid and concise. Indeed, throughout the book Dr. Apjohn has shown that he is a thorough master of the rare art of expressing a great deal in a few words. The section on the "Unitary System of Atomic Weights," in which a most able account of the principles of the Gerhardt theory is given, shows the author to be a somewhat wavering adherent of the old school. From what he says, he appears to make no particular objection to the atomic weights of certain of the simple substances being doubled; but he cannot bring himself to consider but that phosphorus, arsenic, and selenium form glaring exceptions to the simple rule thus announced, that the atomic volumes of all simple substances are equal. His greatest stumbling-block is, however, the theory that free elementary molecules consist of complex atoms. As he very truly observes, it is not sustained by direct experimental evidence; but we certainly must differ from him when he says that the adoption of the theory has not led to any practical results. Dr. Apjohn, we fancy, lays too much stress on experimental evidence. When we remember, however, the numerous and brilliant discoveries that have resulted from the persistent maintenance of a theory until borne out by practice, it must, we think, be conceded that pure theory, if thoroughly logical, should be believed in until disproved. This very postulate of Gerhardt has undoubtedly already led to such grand results that no great harm could possibly accrue by accepting it provisionally. It is really much to be regretted that Dr. Apjohn did not courageously throw off his old religion and at once join the "unitarians." His manual will soon become a standard work in scientific literature, and will, we fear, do much to check the spread of "unitarianism," at any rate on the other side of the Irish Channel. The author objects to making Gerhardt's theory the exclusive basis of instruction in chemistry, on account of the comparative simplicity of the old system. No doubt a teacher, accustomed all his life to consider water as H_2O , would have very great difficulty in altering his method of teaching in accordance with the principles of the new school; but it is an undoubted fact that students taught on the new system progress with infinitely greater rapidity in the theoretical portion of the science than when instructed under the ancient method. One alteration has been made by Dr. Apjohn in the nomenclature of salts which is certainly in direct opposition to the binary theory of which he is otherwise a staunch adherent. He brings forward the terms "nitrate of potassium," "carbonate of calcium," and so on, as more correct than the old school terms, because we say "nitrate of iron," and not "nitrate of oxide of iron." Now, we have always thought that the word oxide was only omitted for convenience, there being no single term to express oxide of iron; therefore, as "nitrate of potash" and "sulphate of aluminium" positively express the composition of these salts, according to a theory in which Dr. Apjohn thoroughly believes, why should he seek to alter these terms? He thinks it is an inconsistency to call K_2O , CO_2 , "carbonate of potash," when Ag_2O , CO_2 is called "carbonate of silver." The real inconsistency seems to us to be in the latter expression, and not in the former. In the body of the work, too, he does not adhere to his own alteration, but constantly uses the old terms. The introduction fittingly concludes with a capital

exposition of the views of Berthollet on decomposition. The body of the work consists of nearly 500 closely-printed pages, crammed full of facts relating to the non-metallic elements. We have diligently tested the accuracy and novelty of the information contained in this part of the book, and can only find two omissions of any consequence, *acetylene*, and *silicated hydrogen*, both of which ought to have been noticed. The practical part of the book is so good that we can afford to be thus hypercritical.

Although we are strong adherents to the principles of Gerhardt, and inscribe H_2O in large letters on our banners, we respect Dr. Apjohn's convictions most thoroughly, and beg to point to his exposition of Gerhardt's views as at once the most temperate and lucid that has yet appeared. After the student has read it, may we recommend to him by way of antidote a strong dose of Dr. Odling's lecture "*On the molecule of water*," capitably reported in No. 199 of the *Chemical News* for September 26th, 1863.

We cordially commend the Manual of the "Metalloids" to our readers, and anxiously await the publication of the "Manual of the Metals" from the same careful hands, and acutely-reasoning brain. In the mean time let all good chemists pray heartily for Dr. Apjohn's conversion to the truth, and possibly in the Manual of the Metals we may see caustic potash formulated as KHO .

FRESENIUS'S QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A System of Instruction in Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By Dr. C. REMIGIUS FRESENIUS, &c. &c. Sixth Edition. Edited by J. LLOYD BULLOCK, F.C.S. London: J. Churchill and Sons, New Burlington-street. 1864. Pp. 355. Price, 10s. 6d.

A SIXTH edition of this standard work has just issued from Messrs. Churchills' press. It is taken from the eleventh German edition, lately published, and contains several very important additions and improvements. For the first time, the rarer elements and their compounds are included in the general plan of the work; the description of the processes for their preparation and detection being printed in small type, so as not to increase the bulk of the volume unnecessarily. This improvement will be accepted as a great boon by the chemical student, and has been rendered necessary from compounds of several of the less known metals, such as tungsten, uranium, palladium, &c., having recently acquired importance, either as chemical reagents or in the arts. Another valuable addition is a description of the principles and practice of spectrum analysis, which is truly designated by the editor as being "the most interesting, beautiful, and important acquisition which analytical chemistry has ever received." A well-executed chromo-lithograph of the spectra of the metals of the alkalis and alkaline earths has also been added to the work, and descriptions of the lines contained in them appended to the accounts of their elements. It is hardly necessary to state that the latest facts touching the newest members of the elementary group, cesium, rubidium, and thallium, will be found in their places. Dialysis, too, is described with great minuteness; and its application to the detection and elimination of several mineral and organic poisons from animal and vegetable fluids will be read with great interest by the toxicological student. Bunsen's gas-lamp (now almost superseded by Griffin's in this country) is for the first time included in the list of apparatus necessary to the analyst. Several very important additions have also been made to the section describing the methods for the detection and separation of the vegetable alkaloids. The manner in which the translation of the new portion of the work has been executed is, of course, unexceptionable; the same terse, lucid, and elegant style which we have before had occasion to commend and admire being kept up throughout.

The getting-up of the book is in Messrs. Churchills' best style, the print being extremely clear—a point too often neglected in chemical works, the perusal of which is so frequently carried on by the dim light of the laboratory lamp.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. — Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry, Part XII. Galls—Glucose (Longmans). The Sugar Question (Longmans). Medical Times and Gazette. Med. Circular. Intellectual Observer. Technologist. Weldon's Register. Paper Makers' Monthly Journal. Paper Trade Review. Grocer. Ironmonger, etc.



MESSRS. SAVORY AND MOORE'S EYE DOUCHE.

Our attention has been directed to a very convenient form of eye douche issued by Messrs. Savory and Moore, New Bond-street. The advantages it offers over the old form are that it requires the employment of but one hand for its adjustment and working, the other being left perfectly free.

The convenience of such a contrivance need scarcely be insisted upon. In the first place, it makes the operator alto-



gether independent of the services of any assistant, as the hand left at liberty can be made available for any purpose, even whilst the instrument is being worked. The construction is shown in the engraving. It consists of an elastic ball that acts as a syringe; this fills itself with water from the basin, it being allowed to expand after compression, and when again squeezed, forces the fluid into the eye-glass, which is supported on a tube sufficiently flexible to render

the instrument pleasant and convenient to use. After washing the eye the fluid is conveyed back into the basin by the return pipe, thus preventing the face or clothes being wetted or soiled. If considered desirable, the fluid may be conducted, after leaving the eye, into a separate basin, so that the same water would not be used a second time.

The obvious utility of this instrument strongly recommends it to the notice of the trade.

RIMMEL'S PERFUME CRACKERS.

PERFUMERY enters so largely into the stock of many of our subscribers, that we are always desirous of bringing any novelty that may be introduced before them. Mr. E. Rimmel has forwarded for notice in our journal a novelty, which he terms "Rose water crackers, a new and amusing device for evening parties, etc."

It may be described as the ordinary explosive cracker, in which there is substituted for the unwholesome coloured confection a small metallic capsule of rose water. This, on pressure with the finger and thumb, becomes a fountain, sending a tiny jet of perfume in the face, and furnishes the means of producing a very considerable amount of harmless amusement.

The fountains are filled with rose water, only; as any spirituous scent or essence might cause a smarting sensation if it got into the eyes. With that tact that distinguishes this firm, the amusement is made to serve a good ulterior purpose, for the senseless and often very objectionable mottoes which characterize the ordinary crackers are substituted by select quotations from Shakespere, Milton, Moore, and other eminent poets.

Coming from Mr. Rimmel's establishment, it is needless to say they are most tastily constructed, and offer a pleasant variation to the old amusements of evening parties.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.—At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, after Mr. Browne had read his paper upon the Metric System of Weights and Measures, the Chairman, Mr. Heywood, remarked that the whole of the chemists and druggists in the provinces were in favour of the Metric System, and considered that its adoption would prove of incalculable benefit to them in their business.



LONDON, FEBRUARY 15, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

OUR desk groans under the weight of the letters we have received since the publication of our January number. Many relate to our journal, and as they are highly complimentary we only wish we could print them without infringing the rules of good taste. Others relate to the important questions which are now agitating the trade. Some of these appear in our correspondence columns; some are in type for publication in our next; others again which merely repeat arguments that have been advanced in former letters will be kept to remind us of our good friends.

The introductory article of our series on the British Pharmacopœia gives a general description of the work, and is necessarily very long.

Wishing to devote as much space as possible to the opinions and arguments of our correspondents, we have been compelled to lighten our monthly budget of news by omitting many reports of meetings. The meeting of Chemists and Druggists at the Potteries was a most important one, and will be noticed in our next.

Just as we are going to press we find that there is a remarkable article in the *Lancet*, (Feb. 13), respecting the Druggists and the new Medical Bill. It is noticeable for its respectful tone towards the general body of the trade.

CROCODILE'S TEARS.

IN days gone by, the stuffed crocodile or alligator was always considered an indispensable accessory to the ornamental portion of the apothecary's shop. We supposed, in our ignorance, that the exhibition of these delightful specimens of defunct saurian nature had fallen into disuse in this age of artistic and scientific enlightenment. But we were wrong. The pharmaceutical crocodile is not only still extant, but there is now to be seen in London a very fine specimen of this reptile, alive and weeping, bedewing the pavement of Bloomsbury-square with copious floods of tears, and wailing the echoes of Great Russell-street with his wailing.

And why all this grief in the heart of this benevolent but somewhat treacherous animal? Is the society whose headquarters are in the locality named threatened with dissolution? Are its members diminishing in numbers? Are the classes badly attended? Is it going to be hit in the forehead with a stone from the sling of the young and active United

Society of Chemists and Druggists? Quite wrong, gentle reader! For none of these does the wide-mouthed reptile weep: when any of these impending misfortunes press heavy on his soul, he bemoans his fate in private, and strews his flat head with the ashes of his almost extinct laboratory furnaces in solitude and silence. It is only when an attempt is made by a wicked Medical Council "to take from the whole body of chemists, all of whom are non-members of the Pharmaceutical Society, any of the rights and privileges they already possess," that our broad-backed friend gives way to loud and passionate fits of grief, and makes the cause of his sorrow heard from one end of the land to the other, in an article in the February Number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, entitled "The proposed Medical Bill affecting Pharmacy."

It commences by informing us of a fact which of course is new to most of our readers, "that the proposed Medical Bill is causing great excitement amongst the trade generally;" adding, "that it is an excitement of which the Pharmaceutical Society are not likely to be unmoved or indifferent spectators." Of course not. Our saurian friend has suddenly put on his spectacles, and has discovered that the hitherto despised outsiders are in reality a much more powerful body than that over which he himself holds sway, and that if he remains aloof any longer from the general body of the trade, the safety of his own society will be endangered. He has seen that in scientific pharmacy, the "grocers and oilmen who sell sulphur" can boast of as many intelligent workers as there are in his own ranks, as evidenced by the number of non-pharmaceutical members who have joined the British Pharmaceutical Conference. He sees that the standing of the society as an examining body is not too secure; for these "chandler's-shop keepers, who sell Epsom salts," actually propose the compulsory examination of those who after a certain period desire to enter the trade. Consoling sight! Sincere crocodile! Finding himself assailed both in his scientific and examining capacity, he gulps down the tears that choke his utterance, and, wiping his eyes, he opens his capacious jaws, and tells us in language, broken with emotion, not to be afraid of the naughty Medical Council, that he will be our champion; that he has always been our friend, but that we would not come to his paternal arms, and be examined, and pay our guineas; "that the legislature will never pass a measure which shall disregard the just claims of existing interests, and that any attempt to do so would meet with the strenuous opposition of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society;" in fine, that the Society itself to a man will fight our battles for us, as it has done times out of number, precisely as it did in the case of the "Jury Bill" and a dozen other instances.

We have no fear that the 30,000 chemists and druggists whose interests we represent will either seek or accept any aid from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, the offer of which has been made, in ill-disguised dread of coming events, long after our own measures have been taken. At the same time, however, it will be as well if we call the attention of our readers to two paragraphs contained in the concluding portion of this wonderful article. One is a kind of speculation as to "whether the legislature should give equal advantages to all in business, whether examined or not;" and the other is the announcement "that the General Committee have requested their President and Vice-President to obtain an interview with the President of the Medical Council." With respect to the first of these, it simply means that the Pharmaceutical Society intend claiming special advantages for themselves, when the new Medical Bill becomes law. What these special privileges are to consist of, we neither know nor care to guess at; but one thing we do know, and the sooner the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils are informed of it the better, and that is, that every one of the 30,000 chemists and druggists in this country is determined on being placed on a perfect equality with the highest member of the Pharmaceutical Society in all matters of trade and business. If the latter chooses to have the advantage of placing certain honourable and well-deserved initials after his name indicative of his scientific attainments, or of calling himself "Pharmaceutical Chemist" or what not, by all means let him do it; but as vendors of drugs and chemicals, and compounders of medicines, every chemist and druggist in this kingdom must and shall have exactly the same rights and privileges. As for the announcement of

an approaching meeting between the representatives of the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils, we can only say that when crocodiles and alligators consort together in anity, those most interested in their proceedings should keep their weather eyes open and look out for squalls.

The United Society is young and vigorous, but it must recollect that it has now two Councils to fight instead of one. It behoves every one of its members to keep the sharpest possible watch on our friend the crocodile, who comes of the same breed as the other creature who once beat a very swift hare at long odds.

BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference—which, it will be remembered, is an organization for the encouragement of scientific inquiry into matters connected with pharmacy—will this year be held at Bath, at the time of the visit of the British Association to that city. Of the subjects suggested for investigation the following have been accepted, either by the gentlemen who proposed them, or by other members, and a paper on each question (or an abstract of the paper if the author shall have previously published his results) may be expected to be read at the meeting.

Extract of *Fucus vesiculosus* is occasionally prescribed for use in medicine. When made by the action of proof-spirit, a green product is obtained; when by water, a red extract results. What is the most eligible form in which to exhibit any medicinal principles that may be present in the plant? Accepted by J. Whitfield.

Valerianate of Zinc. Describe an easy method of determining the purity of this salt as found in commerce. Accepted by F. Sutton.

Valerianate of Iron. What is the best process for the preparation of this salt? What are its characters, and how may its purity be most readily ascertained? Accepted by F. Sutton.

Syrup of Senna. Devise a formula for this preparation which shall afford a syrup less prone to ferment than that of the London Pharmacopœia. Accepted by J. A. Knights.

Methylated Spirit. Required, an easy method of detecting methylic alcohol in the presence of ethylic alcohol. Accepted by J. Tuck.

To what extent is dialysis applicable in determining the nature of the crystalline constituents of plants? Accepted by J. Attfield.

Report on the applications of Glycerine in Pharmacy. Accepted by F. B. Bengier.

What is the quality of the diluted solution of Phosphoric Acid met with in commerce, and what the best and safest method of obtaining it of constant strength? Accepted by R. Parkinson.

Ergot. What is its active principle, and what the best preparation for its administration? Accepted by R. V. Tuson.

Cusparine, in the *Cusparia febrifuga*. Mr. Haselden undertakes to make a communication on this subject.

Euphorbine, in the *Euphorbia*. Professor Tuson will add to some experiments he has already made on this substance, and report the result to the Conference.

Hyoscyamine. Mr. Tilden engages to add to our knowledge of this alkaloid.

Pereirine, in the bark of *Geissospermum Velosii*, Allen. Dr. C. A. Martius will communicate a paper on this body.

Some of the pill masses of the Pharmacopœia are of inconvenient consistence, or acquire that condition by keeping: can this be obviated? Accepted by E. Wood.

Concentrated Infusions. Required, processes which will yield stable products that give on dilution infusions resembling those of the Pharmacopœia, and which can be conducted with facility on the small scale. Accepted by T. Grundy.

The Morphia salts of commerce. What is their state of hydration and moisture? Does the hydrochlorate often contain codeia? Accepted by W. E. Heathfield.

Podophyllin. What is the nature of the commercial article, and what process will yield a definite substance? Accepted by J. Spearing.

Report on processes for the separation and estimation of alkaloids in medicinal extracts, &c. Accepted by T. B. Groves.

Report on the modes of preventing the rancidity of medicinal fats. Accepted by T. B. Groves.

Report on the weights and measures used in pharmacy. Accepted by B. S. Proctor.

On microscopic analysis applied to pharmacy. Accepted by H. Deane and H. B. Brady.

To what does Senna owe its active properties, and what is the best solvent of the same? What is the comparative medicinal value of senna leaflets and senna pods? Accepted by J. A. Knights.

What is the quantity of Tannin in English Galls (*Cynips Quercus-petiolis*) at different stages of their growth? Can they at either of these periods be employed economically as a substitute for the nut-galls of commerce? Accepted by W. Judd.

Steel Wine. What is the best method of obtaining this preparation of uniform strength and appearance, and what the quality of commercial specimens? Accepted by F. Sutton.

Potentilla Tormentilla. Mr. Adams will send a paper on this drug.

SUBJECTS RELATING TO ADULTERATIONS, IMPURITIES, AND FAULTS OF MANUFACTURE.

Iodide of Potassium. A large quantity of this salt is now imported from the Continent: what is its condition as to purity? Accepted by F. C. Clayton.

Carbonate of Bismuth of commerce is said to contain a large proportion of nitrate: what is the general composition of this article, and what the best method of its preparation in the pure state? Accepted by C. Umney.

Large quantities of cotton-seed oil are expressed in this country, and exported to Italy for admixture with olive oil. What are the properties of cotton-seed oil, and can it be used in pharmacy? Accepted by R. Reynolds.

Essential oils, their adulteration by turpentine, and tests of purity. Accepted by H. S. Evans.

Report on the purity of the simple and compound powders used in medicine. Accepted by F. M. Rimmington.

Report on the strength of diluted and undiluted official acids. Accepted by S. Paine.

Report on the strength of the alkaline solutions (Potash, Ammonia, etc.) met with in pharmacy. Accepted by S. Paine.

Report on the various James's Powders. Accepted by W. T. Fewtrell.

The composition of the bottled mineral waters of commerce. Accepted by H. Matthews.

On the Calamine and Oxide of Zinc of pharmacy. Accepted by R. H. Davis.

Report on the purity of commercial iodides and bromides, other than the iodide of potassium. Accepted by H. Matthews.

Report on the strength and condition of such mercurial preparations as mercury with chalk, mercurial ointment, &c. Accepted by J. Coupland.

Report on the purity of Sulphate of Quinine of commerce. Accepted by W. W. Stoddart.

Reports on the strength of tinctures as met with in pharmacy. Accepted by W. D. Savage.

On the quantity of alkaloid in various specimens of citrate of iron and quinine. Accepted by T. B. Groves.

A Committee of five gentlemen—Dr. Attfield of London, Mr. T. B. Groves of Weymouth, Mr. B. S. Proctor of Grey-street, Newcastle, Mr. F. M. Rimmington of Bradford, and Mr. F. Sutton of Bank Plain, Norwich, has the general charge of these subjects relating to the purity of medicines. Either member of the committee will be glad to receive directly or through the general secretaries authentic specimens of substances whose examination would tend to throw light on the questions. The analysis of such specimens will be free of cost.

A Committee to consider the subject of the prevention of accidental poisoning has also been formed. It is composed of Mr. J. R. King of High-street, Bath, Mr. J. H. Marsh of Milsom-street, Bath, and Mr. F. W. Kent of Saville-row, Bath, either of whom will receive suggestions on the subject.

Every member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference is expected to suggest subjects for investigation, or to work upon subjects suggested by himself or by others, or to contribute information tending to throw light on questions relating to adulterations and impurities, or to collect and forward specimens whose examination would afford similar information, or in some other way to aid in the advancement of pharmacy. Any new facts that are discovered during an investigation may be at once published by an author at any meeting of a scientific society, or in any scientific journal, or in any other way he may desire. He is expected, however, to send a short report on the subject to the annual meeting.

The current list of subjects requiring investigation is sent to members immediately after their election, and a new list immediately after every annual meeting. The list for 1893-4, containing several questions at present unaccepted, can be obtained of either of the honorary general secretaries—Dr. Attfield, 17, Bloomsbury-square, London, E.C., and Mr. Reynolds, F.C.S., 13, Briggate, Leeds; or of the local secretary, Mr. J. C. Pooley, George-street, Bath.

The annual meetings will always be held in the provinces, and probably at the time and place of the visit of the British Association. Gentlemen desiring to join the Conference must be nominated by two members. The yearly subscription is five shillings, due in advance, on the 1st of July.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

WE have just received a note from the Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists at Bath, requesting us to give insertion to a short paragraph, to the effect that at a recent meeting of the Bath Branch of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, it was agreed that certain prizes should be offered to those chemists and druggists' assistants and apprentices who should display the most extended knowledge of the British Pharmacopœia by September next, when an examination of the competitors would be held, we presume, during the visit of the British Association to Bath. It was furthermore agreed that the shop doors of those present should be kept shut during Sunday, so as not to invite customers on that day. Now we think that the members of the Bath Branch of the British Pharmaceutical Conference are making a very grave mistake in deciding upon, or even discussing such questions at their meetings. The notion of giving prizes to assistants and apprentices showing a competent knowledge of the British Pharmacopœia, is a very laudable one, no doubt; but in bringing such a question forward our Bath friends appear to have totally misconceived the object and scope of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, which has been established solely for the cultivation, not of assistants or apprentices, but of pharmacy as a science. The blunder committed in deciding upon such a purely trade question as Sunday closing is still more glaring. Let us imagine for an instant that the Royal Society had offered prizes to those students who knew their "Euclid" best by Christmas next; or that the Chemical Society had done the same for those who could say their Equivalents without stopping. Fancy the Geographical Society making rules fixing the rates at which the Calais steamers should run; or the Zoological Society settling the price of chops and wild ducks. Did any of these learned societies commit such egregious errors our Bath brethren would be amongst the first to join in the laugh against them. The British Pharmaceutical Conference was clearly formed for the advancement of pharmacy as a science, and no trade or educational questions should ever be brought forward at any of its meetings. We can hardly hold the Local Secretary of the United Society blameless in this matter, seeing that he attended the meeting, and that he of all others should have known that both questions were entirely out of order at a scientific meeting, and that they moreover belonged by right and precedent to the society of which he is secretary.

The idea of giving prizes for competent knowledge of the British Pharmacopœia is an excellent one, and the matter should at once be moved within the province of the United Society. The same may be said of the Sunday closing resolutions come to at the same meeting, a matter we have already advocated, in so far as it does not interfere with the convenience or safety of the public. The mistake is one

that can be so very easily repaired, that the members of the Bath Branch of the British Pharmaceutical Conference need have no fear of the consequences of their very laudable but mistaken zeal.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE NEW MEDICAL BILL.

THE proposed alterations in the Medical Act have not escaped the attention of our esteemed contemporary the *Daily Telegraph*; and during the last two months many letters from chemists, medical men, and independent critics have been admitted into the well-filled columns of that journal. We have not thought it necessary to notice the arguments advanced by the different writers in favour of, and against the proposals of the Medical Council, for those having any weight have long been before the readers of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and constitute the motives of the course of action which is now being so successfully pursued by the Executive of the United Society. The most important letter animadverting on the proposed Bill which has yet appeared in the columns of our contemporary, is from the pen of our good friend "Vigil." This we intend to reprint in our next, if we can make room for it, in order that the members of the trade throughout the kingdom may know how cleverly and faithfully their opinions are expressed in the London press, by the watchful and energetic champion of the United Society.

TESTING OF DANGEROUS LAMP OILS.

AN interesting letter from Mr. James Young, of the Paraffin Works, Bathgate, was published in *The Times* of Monday last (February 8). The most important part of this communication, which occupied an entire column of the paper, consists in the description of a practical and easy method by which any persons, even those most unskilled in chemical manipulation, can, without the use of any scientific apparatus, ascertain the character of a mineral oil. The plan is exceedingly simple and is thus described by Mr. Young:—

"Take an earthenware dish, holding about half a pint (a breakfast cup will do), fill the cup full from a kettle of boiling water, pour this into an earthenware quart jug, then fill the same cup again with boiling water from the kettle, and pour it also into the quart jug, then fill the cup with cold water, put it into the jug, shake the jug to mix the hot and cold water, then pour the tepid water from the jug into the cup till the cup is half full, then pour about a tablespoonful of the oil to be tested on the tepid water in the cup, take the oil-can with the oil out of the room, then touch the surface of the oil in the cup with a lighted splinter of wood, or a match without sulphur. If the match causes a flash of flame to appear on the surface of the oil, the oil is below the standard of safety, and should not be used; if no flame appears, the oil is up to the standard. I may mention that in this trial no time should be lost after pouring the boiling water from the kettle, as the water may get too cold, but the whole can be gone through in from two to three minutes. It is well to have a saucer at hand, and if the oil should be a bad oil and ignite with the match, place the saucer on the mouth of the cup and the flame is extinguished. This trial should be done in daylight, and at a distance from a fire, and the directions must be followed exactly in the order as given above."

We feel much pleasure in calling attention to the fact, published by Mr. Young, that this, which evidently will become the practical man's test as to the inflammability of a burning oil, was proposed by our correspondent, Mr. Tegetmeier, to whom we have, from the first time that any oils were reported on in this paper, always entrusted their examination. We knew that Mr. Tegetmeier had for some time been engaged in devising a test that would admit of its being applied by the most unskilled operator; and we cannot but congratulate him on being so successful in disseminating so simple and easy a plan.

Had this test been applied, the dangerous and fatal accidents at Oxenhope, near Keighley, and, within the past few weeks, in London, would not have happened. Now that so simple a means is at hand, it is the bounden duty of every vendor of these oils to take care that he is not an accessory before the fact to the destruction of life and property.

Had the petroleum supplied to the Lottie Sleigh been examined by Tegetmeier's test, the inhabitants of Liverpool would have been in pocket something like £20,000 or £30,000, as no oil that had stood this test could possibly have caught fire, even with the careless management that gave rise to this lamentable occurrence.

A REVIEW OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUGH.

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

AFTER months of delay on the part of its compilers, and the consumption of an enormous sum of money in its production, the BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA has at last appeared to an expectant public. The cause of the long delay in the publication of the work is thus accounted for in the Preface:

"To supersede three Pharmacopœias, each of them long held in great repute; to reconcile the varying usages, in pharmacy and prescriptions, of the people of three countries, hitherto in these respects separate and independent; to consult the prepossessions of three important public professional bodies, which have ruled long and ably over this branch of medicine; to represent accurately, yet with caution, the advancement made in chemistry and pharmacy during the thirteen years which have elapsed since the last edition of any of the Pharmacopœias of the Colleges of Physicians was published, has been no light task.

"The measures which it was thought advisable to take for meeting all these difficulties, have occasioned considerable delay in completing the duty thus imposed on the Council. Numerous researches in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Natural History, and into the value of old and new remedies, carried on with the complex machinery of a committee in each of the three divisions of the kingdom, necessarily occupied much time. To these, the principal causes of delay, were added difficulties arising from the present state of the Law of Copyright, which obliged the Council to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Parliament to enable them to give authority to the British Pharmacopœia, and to secure a title in the copyright. Further delay was subsequently occasioned by the necessity of altering, in deference to the general wish of the medical profession, the pharmaceutical weights which the committee had previously adopted in the composition of the work."*

THE OLD PHARMACOPEIAS.

During the sixteenth century several works on *Materia Medica* appear to have been published; but the first authorized Dispensatory or Pharmacopœia produced by the European press is said to have been that of Valerius Cordus; it appeared under the sanction of the Senate of Nuremberg, in the year 1524, and subsequent additions were afterwards issued in 1535 and 1542. In 1538 the medical men of Augsburg, in Germany, compiled a kind of Pharmacopœia, which was subsequently published in an improved form in 1601, under the title of the *Pharmacopœia Augustana*.

In May, 1618, the first edition of the "Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians of London" was published. It was chiefly founded upon the *Antidotarium* of Mesuë and of Nicolaus de Salerno, and contained, among other curiosities, an *Electuary*, termed "Mathiolus his great antidote against Poison and Pestilence," comprising no less than one hundred and twenty-four different substances: whilst another, called "Theriaca Andromachi," contained sixty-two. The latter retained its place for some time, and is said to have been only finally ejected by the London College by fourteen votes against thirteen. This first edition was immediately cancelled in consequence of its imperfections, and a new one was published in the following December.

In 1621, 1632, and 1639, reprints appeared with alterations and improvements. In 1650 the work was remodelled, and amongst other changes, the names of the original authors of some of the formulæ which it had been customary to insert in previous editions were omitted, certain new formulæ were added, and others left out. In 1677 similar alterations were repeated.

Under the presidency of Sir Hans Sloane, in 1721, the first step in the scientific improvement of the work was made by the insertion of the botanical names of the vegetables comprised in the *Materia Medica*. The spirit of improvement at this time kindled, appears to have gradually progressed; for previous to the publication of the Pharmacopœia of 1746 the London College, then presided over by Dr. Plumtre, appointed a committee for the purpose of suggesting such alter-

tations as were thought desirable to be made, and at the recommendation of this committee many very great improvements were carried out by the College, the work being entirely re-arranged, several of the old formulæ rejected, and new ones added, many of which formed the basis or origin of several of our official preparations of the present day. In 1788 another edition appeared, wherein many changes and improvements in reference to the chemical preparations were made; and this, again, was succeeded by editions published in the years 1809, 1824, 1836, and 1851, each of which contained improvements on its predecessor. It is also said that the College of Physicians contemplated a new edition of their Pharmacopœia some time previous to the passing of the Medical Act, and had invited the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society, who appointed a committee for that purpose.

The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia was first published in 1699, subsequent editions or republications appearing in 1722, 1736, 1744, 1756, 1774, 1783, 1788, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1806, 1813, 1817, 1839 and 1841.

The first Dublin Pharmacopœia was published in 1807, but it is stated that "previous to that time, in 1794, a Specimen Pharmacopœia was circulated among the members of the College," and that this was followed by another in 1805. A new Dublin Pharmacopœia appeared in 1826, and the latest edition was published in 1850.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT WORK.

"Some thirty or forty years ago," it is said, "an attempt was made by the Royal College of Physicians of London, in conjunction with the Colleges of Physicians of Edinburgh and Dublin, to effect a union of the Pharmacopœias of the three countries; but, after about two years' correspondence between them, it was thought desirable to break off the negotiation, it being found impossible to reconcile the many and great differences of opinion which were held by the three Colleges in regard to the general construction and details of a national Pharmacopœia."* The reconciliation which the Colleges of Physicians failed to effect at that time, has since been happily accomplished through the instrumentality of an Act of Parliament which was passed in 1858, conferring the task on the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. In the following clause in the fifty-fourth section it is enacted:—

"The General Council shall cause to be published under their direction a book containing a list of medicines and compounds, and the manner of preparing them, together with the true weights and measures by which they are to be prepared and mixed, and containing such other matter and things relating thereto as the General Council shall think fit, to be called 'British Pharmacopœia,' and the General Council shall cause to be altered, amended, and republished such Pharmacopœia as often as they shall deem it necessary." Again, in a Supplementary Act, we read: "The British Pharmacopœia, when published, shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be substituted throughout Great Britain and Ireland, for the several above-mentioned Pharmacopœias; and any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, or custom relating to any such last-mentioned Pharmacopœias, shall be deemed after the publication of the British Pharmacopœia, to refer to such Pharmacopœia."

The Medical Council appointed a Pharmacopœia Committee from amongst its own members, with power to add to their numbers; and communicated with the three Colleges of Physicians, requesting them to give their co-operation in preparing the Pharmacopœia, and for that purpose to appoint Fellows of the several Colleges to be associated with the Committee of the General Medical Council. They also communicated with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the same purpose. At length three Sub-Committees were formed consisting of the following members:—

London. Dr. Watson, Sir James Clark; Drs. Farre and Garrod; Messrs. Green, Nussey, and Squire.

Edinburgh.—Drs. Christison, Begbie, Sellar, Wilson, Sanders, MacLagan, and Andrew Wood; Messrs. Syme, Macfarlane (afterwards, on his death, Mr. Gardner) and Robertson.

Dublin.—Drs. Apjohn, A. Smith, Williams, Neligan, Barker, and Leet.

* British Pharm pp. 10, 11.

* Lecture by Dr. Garrod in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1861.

Dr. Farre, of London, was appointed the principal Editor, and Dr. MacLagan and Dr. Neligan, the Edinburgh and London editors.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK.

The edition of the British Pharmacopœia just issued is in the form of an octavo volume, published at ten shillings and sixpence, and we believe it to be the intention of the Council, when the profits derived from the sale of this edition are considered to have arrived at a sufficiently remunerative point, to publish a smaller edition at six shillings.

The present edition, unlike its predecessors, is written in English, with the exception of the Latin name of the drug; is printed on good paper, in good plain type; and is said to have incurred the enormous outlay of £6,000, which, as it consists of 444 pages, will be at the rate of £13 10s. 3d. per page!

The book is divided into two parts, an appendix, which is again subdivided into four sections, and an index.

The First Part comprises a list of the *Materia Medica*, or substances used in medicine derived from the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, or produced by chemical agency.

The Second Part contains processes, not only for making the different pharmaceutical preparations, but also for manufacturing the different chemical compounds enumerated in the *Materia Medica*, and the methods of purifying any elementary or commercial substance that may be necessary, as well as the different natural products, organic and inorganic, together with their preparations.

The Appendix is divided into four sections:—

Appendix A containing the various articles employed in the preparation of medicines, but not employed as medicines themselves, as *Ferrocyanide of Potassium*, which is used in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid.

Appendix B comprising:—1st. Articles employed in Chemical Analysis, as the acids, alkalies, salts, and other substances used as re-agents. 2nd. Test solutions for Qualitative Analysis, as those of *Sulphate of Copper*, *Iodide of Potassium*, &c., which are prepared of a certain determinate strength; and, 3rd. Test solutions for Volumetric Analysis, which are employed to determine the quantity of a substance by the amount of its absorption by a given re-agent, as *Volumetric Solution of Nitrate of Silver* for detecting the amount of Chlorine; *Volumetric Solution of Oxalic Acid* for determining the amount of Alkalies, and *Volumetric Solution of Soda* for detecting the amount of acid.

Appendix C is a Table of the Symbols and Equivalent weights of Elementary Bodies mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia; and

Appendix D consists of a Table of the Relation of Measures to Weights of the British Pharmacopœia; a Table of the Relation of Weights of the British Pharmacopœia to Metrical Weights; a Table of the Relation of Measures of the British Pharmacopœia to Metrical Measures; and a List of Books referred to, containing Plates of Official Plants.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

In the preface, we find the following remarks in reference to the weights and measures—"Under any circumstances it would have been necessary on this occasion to revise the pharmaceutical weights and measures of the kingdom. But change became imperative for one division or another of the country, as the Dublin College of Physicians had led the way by adopting for the first time in pharmacy the Imperial Weights for the ounce and higher denominations; a departure from long established usage which appeared to the Council judicious and worthy of imitation. The three colleges had long agreed in adopting the Imperial Measures for every denomination above the fluid ounce. For the latter denomination a convenient subdivision had been also based on the old pharmaceutical principle, that each fluid ounce should consist of eight parts, called fluid drachms, and of each of these sixty parts called minims. It was impossible to improve that now familiar division.

"The Council, in resolving to adopt for pharmacy the imperial ounce and pound, could not assimilate the subdivision of the ounce to that of the fluid ounce, without substituting a new medical grain for the troy grain, hitherto the medical as well as the standard grain of the Kingdom. This alteration they did not consider advisable; it has, therefore, appeared to them a necessary consequence, that the drachm and the scruple, the old denominations of weight between the

ounce and grain of pharmacy must be abandoned, since they can no longer exist as both simple multiples of the latter, and integral parts of the former. Accordingly, all who prescribe and dispense medicines, are recommended to discontinue henceforth the use of the drachm and scruple weights."

The weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia will now stand as follows:

Weights.				
1 pound	=	16 ounces	=	7,000 grains.
1 ounce	=	..	=	437.5 grains.
1 grain	=	..	=	1 grain.
Measures.				
1 gallon	C	=	8 pints	O viij
1 pint	O	=	20 fluid ounces	fl. oz. xx
1 fluid ounce fl. oz.		=	60 minims	min. lx
1 minim	min.	=	1 minim	min. j

Much difference of opinion exists in reference to the proper weights to be employed for pharmaceutical purposes. Many Pharmacutists and Dispensing Chemists, and we believe the London section of the committee also, advocating an adherence to the old Apothecaries' or Troy weight, and others as warmly espousing the merits of the Metrical or Decimal system, which we believe was at one time actually admitted into the Pharmacopœia. A third party approved of the proposal of Dr. Charles, Wilson, the Secretary of the Edinburgh section of the Pharmacopœia Committee, who suggested the division of the avoirdupois ounce in a similar manner to that of the troy ounce, by altering the value of the grain weight and subdividing the avoirdupois pound into sixteen avoirdupois ounces, containing eight pharmaceutical drachms, twenty-four pharmaceutical scruples, and four hundred and eighty pharmaceutical grains. This proposition was carried at the first conference of the Pharmacopœia Committee, and on such basis the manuscript of the work was composed; but when it became known that the manuscript of the Pharmacopœia was nearly completed, and that this new system of weights was to be employed, great opposition was exhibited to its introduction, and the project was ultimately abandoned in favour of the Avoirdupois system. The Dublin and Edinburgh section of the committee were warm advocates of the adoption of the avoirdupois system. Although doubtless attended with some amount of inconvenience to dispensers of medicine we can scarcely think, after the novelty has worn off, that this system will be found to be so troublesome as some have anticipated. An absurd query is raised by a writer in the *Lancet*,* who enquires how fourteen hundred and forty grains, which is equal to three ounces and 127.5 grains, is to be weighed? and says "Drachms and scruples being abolished, is this number to be built up with five grain and six grain weights, with a two grain and a half grain to make it exact? Or shall we take the quarter ounce, which is the nearest available weight left to us, and the value of which is 109.375 grains? And then how are we to get the remaining 18.125 grains?" We might remark, that it would be a very easy matter, and may, in all probability, be the plan adopted, to have sets of weights made similar to those that are used for analytical purposes, weighing 300, 200, 100, 60, 30, 20, and 10 grains each. With these and the grain units now in use, including, of course, the half grain, any quantity below an ounce could readily be weighed.

We, however, entertain a decided preference to the old symbol, (℥) instead of OZ., as it is written with much greater ease, and is less liable to be mistaken. A writer, however, in the *Medical Times and Gazette*,† approves of its abolition, and considers the ounce even as "superfluous and mischievous."

Dr. Garrod‡ recommends "the adoption of the habit of prescribing a single dose, and then ordering a certain number to be dispensed." This certainly possesses one advantage, viz., "that a single glance at the prescription is sufficient to enable the prescriber to ascertain the exact amount of each component exhibited at one time."

The only change that has been made in the measures is the total abolition of the old symbols. In future they are to be thus signified—Gallon, Oviij; Pint, fl. oz. xx.; Fluid ounce, fl. oz.; Fluid drachm, fl. dr.; Minim, min. To us this appears more "superfluous and mischievous" than the aboli-

* *Lancet*, Jan. 23, 1864.

† *Medical Times and Gazette* Jan. 23, 1864.

‡ *Ibid* Jan. 30, 1864.

tion of the (3) symbol in the weights, and will impose very great responsibility on the medical body to write their prescriptions in a plain and legible manner.

Before leaving this subject we observe that in the preface occurs the following: "Temperature in all cases is to be determined by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the specific gravity of liquids is to be taken at the temperature of 60°. All liquids are ordered by measures unless it is stated otherwise." Now as the new pharmacopœia is a national work, we cannot understand why its compilers have rejected the national standard of temperature, 62° Fahr., especially as the imperial measure adopted by them is based on the weight of distilled water at this temperature.* As it is, there are two standard temperatures in the British Pharmacopœia, the one for specific gravities, and the other for measures. No explanation is offered by the editors for their rejection of the standard temperature of the last London Pharmacopœia, and their adoption of that ordered by the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges. Surely the recognized government standard is preferable to an arbitrary one.

DEFECTS IN ARRANGEMENT.

On looking over the work one cannot fail to be impressed with its very inconvenient arrangement. We are told in the preface that "The Materia Medica contains, in its simplest pharmaceutical form, every definite medicinal substance, whether obtainable in ordinary trade, or prepared by the chemical processes in the Second Part, which the Committee of the Council found, on careful inquiry, to be so far approved in practice as to be entitled to a place in a National Pharmacopœia.

"Under each article are given—1. A Latin pharmaceutical name by which it may be prescribed, and an English name for use in describing the process in the Second Part. 2. Its definition, together with its chemical symbol if it be a substance of definite composition, its botanical name if it be a plant, or its botanical source if it be procured from a plant; and also, in most cases, a reference to a correct figure of the plant, and a statement of the quarter whence the article is obtained. 3. The characters by which it may be distinguished from all other articles of the Materia Medica. 4. The tests by which it may be ascertained to be of due strength, and free from known impurities or adulterations. And 5. The preparations of which it is an active ingredient."

All this is very excellent, but it continues:—"The Second Part comprises processes for the forms in which medicines may be used in extemporaneous prescriptions, and for articles in the Materia Medica obtained by chemical operations." This arrangement appears to us to be unnecessarily complicated. We think it would have been better to have simply enumerated in the Materia Medica the chemicals and other substances for which processes of preparation and purification have been given, with references to the Second Part, inserting there *characters* and *tests* with the *processes*. The operator would thus have had the whole subject at once before him, without having to turn from one place to another to seek for his information.

Again, some articles are described exclusively in the First Part, and others exclusively in the Second Part, whilst others are included in both; the definition, characters, and tests, with the Latin and English name, &c., in one, and the processes in the other. We quite agree with the remarks of a writer in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*,† that "This is calculated to cause confusion; and by separating the description of a product from the description of the process for producing it, the operator is less likely to attend to the former than he would be if both were placed together. The plan adopted causes an unnecessary augmentation in the size of the book, and much unnecessary trouble in turning from one part to another to find the information required. Moreover, from the peculiar method adopted in carrying the plan into effect, the difficulty of finding what is wanted is greatly increased, as the same substance is described in one part under a different name from that under which it is given in the other part. Thus, for instance, if the operator is making *Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*, he finds the process under that title in the alphabetical arrangement of that part of the

book relating to Preparations and Compounds; and when he has got his product, and wants to know whether it agrees with the description and answers to the tests, he has to turn to the *Materia Medica* part of the book, which is also arranged alphabetically; but he will not find it there under the same name, although he may at last discover it under the name of *Ætheris Nitrosi Spiritus*." The same is the case in *Liquor Ammonie Fortior*, which in the *Materia Medica* is to be found as *Ammonia Liquor Fortior*, and other instances; whilst in *Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum* the order of the words is the same in both.

We see no reason why the Chemical and Pharmaceutical compounds should not have been alphabetically arranged in separate sections, instead of mixing them all together without any attempt at scientific classification. On the whole we certainly consider the arrangement of the British Pharmacopœia to be inferior to that of the London Pharmacopœia of 1851. The Index is very faulty, owing to the want of double references.

NOMENCLATURE.

Several very important changes have been made in the names of some of the substances contained in the new British Pharmacopœia, some of which perhaps are advantageous, and others by no means so. Thus we find the chemical substances described in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851 as *Hydrargyri Chloridum*—Chloride of Mercury, and *Hydrargyri Bichloridum*—Bichloride of Mercury, the names of which have been repeatedly altered in the different editions through which the work has passed, now described as *Calomelas*—Calomel—Subchloride of Mercury, and *Hydrargyrum Corrosivum Sublimatum*—Corrosive Sublimate—Chloride of Mercury. It will thus be observed that one of the synonyms of Corrosive Sublimate, viz., "Chloride of Mercury," is identical with the chemical name under which Calomel is described in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851; and unless great care be used, serious results must ensue.* On the whole, we regard the return to the old-fashioned names, provided they are not again changed, as a better plan than altering the name of these substances according to the altered views of scientific men. We cannot hold the same opinion in reference to the change of name in the case of *Bismuthi Nitras* of the London Pharmacopœia, 1851, which is now designated *Bismuthum album*, the name it bore in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. This preparation has been at different periods termed *Oxide*, *Nitrate*, *Subnitrate*, *Tris-nitrate*, and in the London Pharmacopœia, 1851, *Nitrate* again. For what reason is it now termed *Bismuthum album*? It is not the only white compound of Bismuth—the Carbonate is also white. A chemical writer asks ironically, "Is the chemical nature of the product not known?" Again, *Hydrargyrum precipitatum album* is surely a better term than *Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum*—Ammoniated Mercury,—which, according to the composition assigned to it by the symbol in the *Materia Medica*, contains no ammonia at all. Other notable examples of alteration in the names of mercurial compounds may be mentioned: thus *Hydrargyri Iodidum*, Ph. L. 1851, is now *Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride*—Green Iodide of Mercury; *Hydrargyri Nitricum Oxydum*, Ph. L. 1851, now *Hydrargyrum Orydum rubrum*—Red Oxide of Mercury. There are some chemical compounds, too, that are either somewhat indefinite in their constitution, or in which the arrangement of the elements is imperfectly understood, as *Antimonii Orysulphuretum*, Ph. L. 1851, now *Antimonium Sulphuratum*—Sulphurated Antimony, &c. A change has likewise been made in some of the Latin names of the non-metallic agents and their compounds: for example, *Liquor Chlorinii*, Ph. L. 1851, is now called *Liquor Chlori*—Solution of Chlorine; and *Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata*, Ph. L. 1851, now *Liquor Sodæ Chloratæ*—Solution of Chlorinated Soda; *Chloroformyl*, Ph. L. 1851, is now *Chloroformum*—Chloroform, &c.; *Iodinium*, Ph. L. 1851, now *Iodum*—Iodine. So that Tincture of Iodine, which has been substituted for the *Tinctura Iodinii Composita*, Ph. L. 1851, is now *Tinctura Iodi*; and Liniment of Iodine, which is a new introduction, is *Linimentum Iodi*. Both *Iodinium* and *Chlorinium* were merely Latinized English names; and Dr. Garrod † states, it was the "opinion of some of the Committee, that such a construction of Latin words was incorrect, and that their

* Act 5th Geo. iv., Cap. 74. By this Act it is provided that the imperial gallon shall contain ten pounds avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahr., the barometer being at 30 inches.

† Vol. V., No. 8, Second Series, p. 330.

* The name "Chloride of Mercury" is given to Corrosive Sublimate on the supposition that the equivalent of Mercury = 100.

† *Medical Times and Gazette*, Feb. 6, 1864.

roots rather should be appealed to." And he adds, "If this principle be adopted, the Greek word *ἰωδης* would become Iodum, and *χλωρος*, in like manner, *Chlorum*. Had the element Bromine been introduced in its free state, it would have been termed *Bromum*, and not *Brominium*, as on a former occasion. This being granted, in the combination of chlorine with bases, the participle naturally becomes *Chloratus*, in lieu of *Chlorinatus*." We think the reason given sufficiently justifies the change. An anomaly appears, however, under *Liquor Ammonia Fortior*, which is described in English as "Strong Solution of Ammonia." We observe, however, a remark of Dr. Garrod's, to the effect that the English names are not necessarily literal translations of the Latin ones; but, we think, in such a case as this, it would have been better to have given a literal translation.

The alkaloid *Aconitina* is now termed *Aconitia*, and *Quina Disulphas* has been changed to *Quina Sulphas*. An alteration has also been made in the preparations of opium, which is important; the word "Opium" is now inserted, for example, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*, of Ph. L. 1851, is now termed *Tinctura Camphoræ cum Opio*; *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus*, Ph. L. 1851, *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio*; *Pulvis Kino Compositus*, *Pulvis Kino cum Opio*. We see no objection to this change. The Cerates no longer appear alone, nor was there any need that they should do so, as they differed from the ointments merely in the quantity of wax they contained. They appear under another name among the ointments.

So far as we have as yet been enabled to examine it, the organic *Materia Medica* appears to be the best arranged part of the work, and, in our opinion, is a decided improvement on the meagre amount of information furnished in the London Pharmacopœia of 1851. In the vegetable portion, besides a description by which any article may be recognised, special tests are in most instances appended. Another new feature, 'is the insertion of the habitat of the plant producing the medicinal substance, or of the place whence the drug is imported. The additions under the head of "Preparations," where the different medicines, into the composition of which the drug enters, are enumerated, will be found very useful. We regret, however, that the natural orders were not included as well as the botanical names, and why have we nothing about "uses" and "doses?" The greater part of the above remarks will likewise apply to the animal portion. We should like to see the natural orders inserted here also. We observe an addition in *Fel Bovinum Purificatum*, the transference of *Albumen* and *Isinglass* to the appendices, the omission of *yolk of egg*, and that the hog suffers the loss of his scientific name in the *Materia Medica*, but recovers it again in the Appendix. A curious oversight occurs under the head of *Acidum Hydrochloricum*, most ample directions are given as to fitting the apparatus, and introducing the materials, but the direction for the employment of the agent that causes the production of the acid, namely *heat*, is entirely omitted. An oversight in correcting the proof occurs at page 317, where *Scammonia Resina* is made *Resin of Jalap*. Improvement has been made in the test solutions for Analysis, as they are now made of a determinate strength. The volumetric solutions are a new feature.

In our future articles we shall notice some of the principal preparations and compounds, together with additions, omissions, and replacements, as seem most worthy of remark. A few pharmaceutical novelties, we see, have been introduced. We just glance at the following:—*Extractum Belle liquidum*, *Extractum Ergotæ liquidum*, *Liquor Strychninæ*, *Liquor Atropiæ*, and *Liquor Ferri Pernitratæ*, and some others, which will doubtless be found very convenient; *Succus Conii*, *Succus Scoparii*, *Succus Taraxaci*, expressed juices; *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici*, *Suppositoria Morphia*, *Trochisci Acidi Tannici*, *Trochisci Bismuthi*, &c. Alterations have been made in the strength of various preparations, which will be duly noticed.

We will conclude our present notice with a quotation of the parting words in the preface, as they have reference to many of our readers. "In conclusion, the Council warn all Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists, that on the publication of the British Pharmacopœia it will be necessary, in order to discharge safely their duties to the public, that they should duly alter or destroy all pharmaceutical preparations made according to previous and now altered formulæ. The Council must further caution all Medical Practitioners,

whether at home, or in the colonies, or in the public services, that, in order to exercise their profession safely, it is incumbent on them to make themselves familiar with the changes effected by the present work."

NOVELTIES IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Those printed in italics are not contained in the list of *Materia Medica*, but among the preparations and compounds, or appendices.

NEW CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS INTRODUCED INTO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, AND NOT CONTAINED IN PREVIOUS PHARMACOPŒIAS, EITHER LONDON, EDINBURGH, OR DUBLIN.

Acidum Nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum, *Acidum Sulphurosum*, *Ammonio Benzoes*, *Ammonia Phosphas*, *Antimonii Terechloridi Liquor*, *Beberia Sulphas*, *Colloidium*, *Digitalinum*, *Euena Magnesic Sulphatis*, *Extractum Calumbæ*, *Extractum Cubecephalydis compositum*, *Extractum Belle liquidum*, *Extractum Ergotæ liquidum*, *Extractum Filicis liquidum*, *Extractum Opii liquidum*, *Extractum Pareire liquidum*, *Pel Bovinum purificatum*, *Ferri et Quinæ Citras*, *Ferri Perchloridi Liquor*, *Ferri Pernitratæ Liquor*, *Hydrargyri Nitratæ Liquor Acidus*, *Infusum Cassio*, *Infusum Dulcamare*, *Infusum Senegæ*, *Infusum Uvae ursi*, *Linimentum Aconiti*, *Linimentum Belladonnæ*, *Linimentum Chloroformi*, *Linimentum Iodi*, *Linimentum Terebinthine Aceticum Liquor Atropiæ*, *Liquor Potassæ Permanganatis*, *Liquor Sodæ Arseniatis*, *Liquor Strychninæ*, *Lithiæ Carbonas*, *Lithiæ Citras*, *Pilula Aloes Barbadosensis*, *Pilula Ferri Iodidi*, *Podophylli Resina*, *Potassæ Citras*, *Potassæ Permanganas*, *Potassii Bromidum*, *Resina Jalapæ*, *Resina Scammonia*, *Santoninum Soda Caustica*, *Sodæ Arsenias*, *Spiritus Cajuputi*, *Spiritus Chloroformi*, *Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus*, *Succus Conii*, *Succus Scoparii*, *Succus Taraxaci*, *Suppositoria Acidi Tannici*, *Suppositoria Morphia*, *Syrupus Aurantii Floris*, *Tinctura Arnicæ*, *Tinctura Conii Fructus*, *Tinctura Sabine*, *Tinctura Senegæ*, *Trochisci Acidi Tannici*, *Trochisci Bismuthi*, *Trochisci Catechu*, *Unguentum Aconitiæ*, *Unguentum Atropiæ*, *Unguentum Calomelanos*, *Unguentum Terebinthine*, *Unguentum Veratriæ*.

NEW ORGANIC SUBSTANCES INTRODUCED INTO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Acidum Aeticum Glaciæ, *Aconitia*, *Aconitum* (Flowering Tops), *Arnica*, *Beberia Sulphas*, *Bela* or *Bael*, *Belladonnæ Radix*, *Caunabis Indica*, *Chirata*, *Cocculus*, *Colloidium*, *Conii Fructus*, *Conradii Oleum*, *Cotton*, *Cubebæ Oleum*, *Cusso* or *Kusso*, *Digitalinum*, *Fel Bovinum Purificatum*, *Filix*, *Fouzel oil*, *Geluline* (Solution), *Glycerinum*, *Hemidesmus*, *Indigo*, *Jalapæ Resina*, *Kumela*, *Lauro-cerasus*, *Lini Farina*, *Litmus Paper* (Blue and Red), *Litmus Tincture*, *Matico*, *Myristicæ Oleum*, *Nectandra*, *Oz Bile*, *Ozalic Acid*, and the *Volumetric Solution of Ozalic Acid*, *Podophylli Resina*, *Podophyllum Peltatum*, *Pyroxylin*, *Sabadilla*, *Saccharum Lactis*, *Santonica*, *Santoninum*, *Scammonia Radix*, *Scammonia Resina*, *Spiritus Pyroxylicus Rectificatus*, *Tartaric Acid* (Solution), *Terebinthina Canadensis*, *Turneric paper*, *Turneric Tincture*.

ARTICLES OMITTED.

Those in *Italics* have been afterwards introduced into the British Pharmacopœia, either in Part II. or the Appendices.

MEDICINAL COMPOUNDS AND PREPARATIONS CONTAINED IN FORMER PHARMACOPŒIAS, BUT OMITTED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Acetum Cantharidis, L. E. D. *Acetum Colehici*, L. E. D. *Acetum Destillatum*, L. E. *Acetum Opii*, E. D. *Acetum Scillæ*, L. E. D. *Acidum Aeticum Camphoratum*, E. D. *Acidum Nitromuriaticum*, D. *Ammonia Bicarbonas*, D. *Aqua Anisi*, D. *Aqua Cassia*, E. *Aqua Potassæ Effervescentes*, E. *Aqua Pulegii*, L. E. D. *Aqua Sodæ Effervescentes*, E. *Atropiæ Sulphas*, L. *Calamina Preparata*, L. E. *Ceratum Calaminæ*, L. E., and all the Cerates. *Confectio Aurantii*, L. E. *Confectio Cassia*, L. *Confectio Catechu Composita*, E. D. *Confectio Opii*, L. E. *Confectio Rutæ*, L. *Cupri Ammonio Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Decoctum Amyli*, L. E. D. *Decoctum Chimaphille*, L. D. *Decoctum Cydonii*, L. *Decoctum Dulcamaræ*, L. E. D. *Decoctum Gallicæ*, L. *Decoctum Guaiacii*, E. *Decoctum Lini Compositum*, D. *Decoctum Mozerei*, E. *Decoctum Myrrinæ*, D. *Decoctum Senegæ*, L. *Decoctum Tormentillæ*, L. *Decoctum Ulmi*, L. *Decoctum Uvae Ursi*, L. D. *Emplastrum Ammoniaci*, L. E. D. *Emplastrum Assafœtidæ*, E. *Emplastrum Cuiumii*, L. *Emplastrum Potassii Iodidi*, L. *Essentia Anisi*, D., and all the Essences. *Extractum Colecythidis*, L. E. *Extractum Digitalis*, E. *Extractum Lactucæ*, L. *Extractum Papaveris*, L. E. *Extractum Pareiræ*, L. E. *Extractum Uvae Ursi*, L. *Ferri Ammonio Chloridum*, L. *Ferri Valerianas*, D. *Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum*, E. D. *Hydrargyrum cum Magnesia*, D. *Infusum Arnicae Compositum*, L. *Infusum Juniperi*, D. *Infusum Menthe Viridis*, D. *Infusum Pareiræ*, E. D. *Infusum Simarubæ*, E. D. *Iodidum Sulphuris*, L. D. *Linimentum Æruginis*, L. *Liquor Aluminium Compositus*, L. *Liquor Ammonie Citratæ*, L. *Liquor Arsenici Chloridi*, L. *Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi*, L. *Liquor Arsenici et Hydrargyri Hydriodatis*, D. *Liquor Morphiæ Acetatis*, L. D. *Liquor Zinci Chloridi*, D. *Mel Rosæ*, L. E. *Mistura Gentianæ Composita*, L. *Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici*, L. *Morphiæ Acetas*, L. E. D. *Oleum Ætherum*, L. *Oxymel Scillæ*, L. *Pilula Conii Composita*, L. *Pilula Cupri Ammoniaci*, E. *Pilula Digitalis et Scillæ*, E. *Pilula Ferri Sulphatis*, E. *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, E. *Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla*, L. *Plumbi Iodidum*, L. E. D. *Plumbi Nitras*, E. D. *Plumbi Oxydum Rubrum*, E. *Pulvis Aluminium Compositus*, E. *Quina Murias*, D. *Quina Valerianas*, D. *Sodæ Sulphas*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Ætheris Compositus*, L. E. D. *Spiritus Ammoniac*, E. *Spiritus Anisi*, L. *Spiritus Carui*, L. E. *Spiritus Cassia*, E. *Spiritus Cinnamonii*, L. E. *Spiritus Menthe Viridis*, L. *Spiritus Pimentæ*, L. E. *Spiritus Pulegii*, L. *Spiritus Vini Gallici*, L. *Strychninæ Murias*, D. *Syrupus Aceti*, E. *Syrupus Acidi Citrici*, D. *Syrupus Altheæ*, L. E. *Syrupus Cœci*, L. *Syrupus Croci*, L. E. D. *Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ*, E. *Syrupus Morphiæ Acetatis*, D. *Syrupus Morphiæ Muratis*, D. *Syrupus Rhamni*, L. E. *Syrupus Sarzæ*, L. E. *Syrupus Violæ*, L. E. *Tinctura Cardamomi*, E. *Tinctura Cassia*, E. *Tinctura Castorei Ammoniaci*, E. *Tinctura Cubebæ*, L. D. *Tinctura Cuspariæ*, E. *Tinctura Ferri Ammonio Chloridi*, L. *Tinctura Guaiacii*, E. D. *Tinctura Hellebori*, L. *Tinctura Lacteyarii*, E. *Tinctura Matico*, D. *Tinctura Opii Ammoniaci*, E. *Tinctura Quassia*, E. *Trochisci Acacia*, E. *Trochisci Acidi Tannici*, E. *Trochisci Cretæ*, E. *Trochisci Glycerrhizæ*, E. *Trochisci Lacteyarii*, E. *Trochisci Magnesiæ*, E. *Trochisci Sodæ Bicarbonatis*, E. *Unguentum Æruginis*, E. D. *Unguentum Conii*, L. *Unguentum Opii*, L. *Unguentum*

tum Picis, L. Unguentum Picis liquidæ, L. E. D. Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi, L. D. Unguentum Sassafras, L. Vinum Gentianæ, E. Vinum Rhei, L. D. Vinum Tabaci, E. Vinum Veratri, L.

MEDICINAL ORGANIC SUBSTANCES CONTAINED IN FORMER PHARMACOPŒIAS, L. E. OR D., BUT OMITTED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

Absinthium, L. E. Acetum Britannicum, L. E. Acidum Pyrolig-nicum, E. Alcohol, L. E. Allium, E. Aloe Hepatica, L. E. D. Aloe Indica, E. Althæa, L. E. Amygdala amara, L. E. Angelica, E. Aurantii Fructus, D. Aurantii Oleum, E. D. Avena, L. E. D. Bergamote Oleum, E. Calamus aromaticus, E. Canela, L. E. D. Canua, E. D. Carota (Radix), L. E. D. Cassia Cortex, E. Cassia Oleum, E. Centau-reum, E. Chimaphila, L. D. Cinchona Cinnera, E. D. Cornu, L. E. Curcuma, E. Cydonium, L. Cymium, L. Dolichos, E. D. Blaterrum (the fresh Fruit), L. D. Euphorbium, E. Farina, L. E. D. Gossypium, E. Granatum (Rind of Fruit), L. Helleborus, L. E. Inula, L. Juniperi Cacumina, E. D. Juniperi Fructus, L. E. D. Kino (African) E. D. Lactum, E. Lactuca Sativa, L. D. Lactuca Virosa, D. Lactucarium, E. D. Laurus, L. Lavandula (Flores) E. D. Linum Catharticum, E. Lupulina, D. Malva, E. Maranta, L. E. D. Melissa, E. Mentha pipe-rata, L. E. D. Mentha Viridis, L. E. D. Mentha Pulegium, E. D. Men-sathes, E. Molasses, E. D. Morphia Acetis, L. Mucuna, L. E. D. Origanum, E. Ossa, D. Ovi Albumen, L. Ovi Vitellus, L. Ovum, E. D. Panis, L. Piper Longum, L. E. Pix, L. Pixarida, E. Pulegium, L. E. Pulegii Oleum, L. Pyrethrum, L. E. Pyrola, E. D. Rhamni Bacca, E. Rhamni Succus, L. E. Rosæ Oleum, E. D. Rosmarinus, E. D. Ruta, L. E. Saccharum Commune or Officinæ, E. D. Sago, L. E. D. Sapa-penum, L. Salicis Cortex, E. Sinaruba, E. D. Spigelia, E. Spiritus Ienitor, L. E., in Part H. Brit. Ph. Spiritus Vini Gallici, L. Spongia, E. Staphisagria, L. E. Succinum, D. Tapioca, E. D. Terebinthina Chia, L. E. Terebinthina Veneta, E. Terebinthina Vulgaris, L. Tormentilla, L. E. Veratrum, L. E. Viola, L. E. Vitis Vinifera (Fresh Fruit) E.

claiming to be a druggist, and, although for a short time all may not be satisfactory, in a few years the trade will be distinct. It matters not who does the work, whether it is the Pharmaceutical or the United, so long as it is done with honesty of purpose. It is for the trade to decide by antecedent which is most likely to be true to its interests; and the opinion of many is, that the Pharmaceutical should aid the United in procuring their Act of Incorporation, and the United would ever after honour and assist the Pharmaceutical in its collective duties.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

AN OUTSIDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Leeds, February 10.

SIR—It appears to me that the leading articles in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for the months of January and February reveal the course about to be adopted by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and therefore demand from chemists and druggists most serious consideration. The Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* acknowledges that the United Society is working assiduously to promote the interests of the trade generally—not the members of this society only—and then asserts “the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society are ever ready to take charge of the interests of all, whether members (of their Society) or not, as they did in the case of the Poisons Bill.” This vaunted boast of what the Pharmaceutical Society has already done and what they are prepared to do must not be allowed to mislead the chemists and druggists, or else their interests will be sacrificed. Did the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society seek the interests of the chemists and druggists in the *Juries’ Bill*? What does the Editor of their journal say on this question?—“When the bill went into the House of Lords a petition was presented from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society praying their lordships to extend to pharmaceutical chemists this privilege.”—(*Pharmaceutical Journal*, vol. iv., 2nd series, page 46.) There can be no objection to a society of individuals calling themselves “pharmaceutical chemists,” seeking to obtain every support they can to forward the interests of their society, but this must not deter the United Chemists and Druggists from working to promote not their interests only but the good of the public. Would the Pharmaceutical Society have interested themselves in the Poisons Bill had not the clauses which applied to our trade affected their interests as well as the interests of the chemists and druggists not connected with their society?

The Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* appeals to the trade to know why they have not contributed to uphold the expensive fabric of this society, and affirms that “if the chemists and druggists had accepted the offer of the society, ten years ago, to admit all without examination but by a yearly subscription, they would have been equal with all those now connected with the society.” With the exception of having obtained the exemption from serving upon juries, the Pharmaceutical Society has done nothing during the past ten years to forward the interests of its members or of the chemists and druggists generally. It has certainly distributed throughout the country three hundred examined and certificated members; but this has been done at an enormous expense, and without offering these members any better chances of success in business than is possessed by those chemists and druggists who have not availed themselves of the title of “pharmaceutical chemist,” and why?—because there is too much free trade in physic. If the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* will leave his snug little room in Bloomsbury Square and take a trip through the country, he will find that drugs and pharmaceutical preparations are commonly offered for sale in the window of every little huckster who has had sufficient money and moral courage to embark in the trade; he will find that the chemist and druggist of a country town is not the same as the chemist and druggist of London. The provincial chemist and druggist is a dealer in oils, paints, perfumery, groceries, &c., not because he wishes to traffic in these goods, but on account of the many small huckster shops in or around the neighbourhood where he is located selling drugs and chemicals, the quality of which is often very questionable. Indeed, it is through these channels that the indiscriminating public is so liberally supplied with methylated tinctures and adulterated drugs.

The Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* asks, “Have you not dissuaded your assistants and apprentices from joining the Pharmaceutical Society?” Let this Editor look carefully over the whole roll of members, associates and registered apprentices of the Pharmaceutical Society for the past twenty-one years, and inform the chemists and druggists where those members, associates and registered apprentices are whose names do not appear in the list for the past year. Allowing the usual percentage for deaths, is it not evident that the pharmaceutical chemists are as much to blame, in regard to the present position of the Pharmaceutical Society, as the chemists and druggists?

The Editor thinks that as regards the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, “there is no cause for alarm.” Does it follow, however, that because the Medical Council, in their draft of the proposed Act, state their willingness to accept a certificate of competency from the Pharmaceutical Society, that the whole of the unexamined members who have obtained their qualification by a yearly subscription, will be considered competent chemists and druggists? It would be very easy for the Pharmaceutical Society to give each of the members a certificate, but whether of competency or not is a question which must be solved hereafter. No honourable society that seeks the interests of all the trade would do such an action.

It will appear, therefore, that there are faults and difficulties on each side, inasmuch as the great majority of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society are unexamined chemists and druggists possessing no qualification better than those chemists and druggists not members of that society; and it further appears to me that the interests of the whole trade will be best cared for by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society co-operating with the United Society for the purpose of memorialising the Medical Council to give their aid, (a suggestion made by a late member of the council); and of petitioning Parliament for an Act of Incorporation for the entire body of chemists and druggists.

Unless some extraordinary stimulus is given to voluntary education, the cumbersome machinery of the Pharmaceutical Society must move forward very slowly; with the aid of an Act of Incorporation, rendering it necessary for all future chemists to pass a compulsory examination, it could be thrown into active operation, and thus tend to the mutual advantage of all.

The questions have been asked, “Who is a chemist and druggist?” and



THE INCORPORATION OF THE TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

February 10, 1884.

SIR,—In September last, when the Pharmaceutical Society, through its *Journal*, was “hailing the Medical Bill as correct in principle,” and exulting in the superiority of its own members over the rest of the trade, you were good enough to allow me to express an opinion that the time would come when it would find it necessary to adopt the proceedings of the United Society, in order to save itself from annihilation. I little thought in so short a time to find such an article as that in the *Journal* of this month on the Medical Bill. In fact, after so much blustering about the pharmaceutical certificate on the part of the journalist, who began by utterly ignoring all those without it, it is quite amusing now to read—“If, indeed, their own members were all that the Council cared to protect, they might dismiss all alarm about the matter; they, at any rate, were safe; and it is only because the P. S. are ever ready to take charge of the interests of all, whether members or not, as they did in the case of the Poisons Bill (?) that they need much concern themselves about it.” Was there ever such a monstrous assumption? The whole of their great principles thrown aside—the one idea of making their certificate imperative blown to atoms, because the chemists of Dudley, as representing the feelings of the trade throughout the kingdom, contrasted favourably the vigour of the United Society, in defence of the chemists and druggists’ interest, with the apathy of the Pharmaceutical, and resolved that unless the latter came forward as champions, the former would receive their entire support. The resolutions passed at this meeting were those which the United Society has adopted throughout the country; and the Pharmaceutical, in publishing them, assures the trade that it is not supine in the matter, as may be seen by its official organ of this month, where there is an article on the Medical Bill, in which the Council state “that although it is their duty to preserve to those members of the society who have with much expense and study qualified themselves to deserve some greater advantage, yet, for all that, they will strenuously resist all attempts to take from the whole body of chemists any of the rights and privileges they already possess.” How long is it that the Pharmaceutical Society has had such tender regard for the outsiders, especially as they have “never given a shilling of their money, but have done everything to disparage the society, and persuaded others not to belong to it?” I can safely opine, only since the Dudley meeting; and had the United Society not raised the country to a sense of its danger, the Pharmaceutical would have done its best, as it has ever done, to shackle the non-members. Will the trade be thus blinded, and intrust its interests to a society in league with the Medical Council, and only coming forward as a defender of its rights on compulsion? There are hundreds whose ability and social position are equal to the leaders of the old society: let them come forward and lead the new combination. Its age and numbers now give assurance of its stability. None need hesitate to head an increasing body of 3,000 chemists, which only wants a little more time to become one of the most successful institutions of the age. Our feelings towards the Bloomsbury Institute are, that it worthily represents the scientific and intellectual element, but that it is unfitted for the business qualifications which the incorporation of the trade calls for. Let it continue to foster the scientific study of pharmacy and chemistry, by making its college the ambition of all, so that those who wish to attain a higher degree may do so through its assistance; but let it leave trade matters in the hands of the United Society, which is so much better able to attend to them.

Even now the old Pharmaceutical Society quibbles over the question—Who are chemists? and makes that a difficulty in the incorporation scheme. In the olden times, when surgeons’ shops were distinguished more by the barber’s pole than by the red lamp, and when the duties of surgeon and barber were often combined, the same difficulty presented itself; but a grand stroke was made, and the surgeons now form a distinct body. We also must make a grand stroke, and include every one

"How shall we discern the difference between a chemist and druggist and a grocer or oilman, &c.?" I will reply to these questions by stating, that in every county is published a Directory, in which the chemists and druggists, and those who keep open shops as chemists and druggists, are classed together, and separate from the grocers, &c. This list might be taken as a guide, and any person claiming to be admitted (whose name did not appear in that list) might have his claim examined by a Local Committee in each town, and, if found correct, admitted with the rest. Some pharmaceutical chemists might object to this mode, on the ground that it would be unfair to take in all those who are called chemists and druggists, and class them with the present pharmaceutical chemists. Such an objection is met in the first volume of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* (first series, page 83), where the late Mr. Jacob Bell (to whom the Pharmaceutical Society owe so much) says:—"Every society must have a beginning, and reformation must in all cases be a work of time. We must take our brethren as we find them. We have not the power to restrain those who are already in business, even though they may be less qualified than could be desired, nor would it be fair to exclude them while they evince a desire for improvement by a willingness to join us." If this opinion is deserving of that attention which it demands on account of the source from which it flowed, it follows that the chemists and druggists of the present time are as competent to be included under the title of "pharmaceutical chemist," as those who entered the Pharmaceutical Society when this opinion was given. This statement is verified by the many enterprising chemists and druggists who have won for themselves important positions and good businesses without any of those aids of which the Pharmaceutical Society boasts that it is able to give to its members.

That the chemists and druggists ought to be a recognised body is acknowledged by members of Parliament, the Medical Council (who, by their proposed act, seek to make them so), the medical profession and the public at large.

By an Act of Incorporation, the whole country would be benefited, whilst no tradesman would be seriously injured. Several objections might be urged against the proposition I have made, but as I have already trespassed too much on your space, I will leave these to form the subject of another letter.

I am sir, yours, &c.,

EDWIN YEW DALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

98, Queen's-road, Dalston, February 8, 1864.
SIR,—Much as I admire flowers of rhetoric and nicely-rounded sentences when employed in a good cause, I beg to express the thoughts of many chemists and druggists, perhaps less daring than myself, when I call upon your correspondent "Vigil" to give us something more substantial than fervid eloquence. We want his example. I also call upon Mr. Gibbons to realize his advice to others, "to place ample funds at the disposal of the Executive Committee, and never surrender," by exhibiting a golden shield for their protection. Advice is good, but subscriptions are better; and I am convinced that were each of these gentlemen to announce at once that he has placed a certain sum at the disposal of the Executive Committee, their example would inspire confidence, and extract the ample funds required from the trade. When I have seen "Vigil's" name and Mr. Gibbons' name upon the subscription list, I and many others will follow their example: but should either of them fail in this respect, we shall understand the hollowness of his advice, and ask "the reason why?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SMITH.

[We are quite sure that our enthusiastic correspondent "Vigil" will be one of the first to contribute largely to the fund.—ED. C. and D.]

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR—I adopt this heading of yours because it appropriately describes a coming event which, to chemists and druggists, will be as intense in purpose, as life in interest, and as pregnant with good or evil as the war now raging between North and South, or Dane and German, can possibly be to those warriors on their own battle-field: and I address this, my last appeal to the trade before it arrives, with the utmost brevity, that every word may tell and dwell with those whose interests are so dear to my heart.

The first shot of the war between the Councils and the trade, will be heard ere another month shall be gone by. The struggle will be for power and greed on the one hand; for life and independence on the other. The attack may be made by an army single or allied; but in either case it will be led by experienced generals—more celebrated for strategy than bravery, and less scrupulous how to win than determined to gain a victory.

I warn the Pharmaceutical Council, that should they interfere in this fight to gain special advantages for pharmacists, they will create an undying animosity, and originate another United Society to haunt Bloomsbury-square, and to agitate with tenfold vigour for the rights of the trade.

To the chemists and druggists of England, Ireland and Scotland, I finally appeal, before the sword, the rifle, and the cannon of party strife shall become the arbiters.

There are enemies in the camp! Heed not the persuasions of those who would lead you like slaves to the feet of any council, but be guided by your tried friends, the Executive Committee of the United Society. Listen to no proposal for detached local associations—for the phantom of local influence, whilst the strength and success of the Society depends upon the union, the life, and the concentrated energy with which our members in the various districts and towns move in harmony from a common centre. There are those amongst you (in office, too, more shame for them), who are far more intent upon weakening the hands of the Executive, than in upholding them in this day of peril. Be not deceived: such friends are more dangerous than a legion of open enemies. Don't higgie for a shilling or two just now, as if such an insignificant saving were of more importance than an incorporation of the trade, which would elevate and dignify, if not enrich you. Will you sink the ship to catch a sprat?

Be united, and liberal; and be ready.

Leave the management of your cause to those able hands which have built up the Society. The Executive Committee are both able and willing.

The words of Mr. Gibbons, in your last number, are so emphatic and so admirably express my own views that I quote them to indorse them:—"It will require," he says, "all our energies to resist this present attempt to destroy our rights. The time will soon be here when the battle will be fought in Parliament, and the Executive Committee must have ample funds at their disposal to carry us victoriously through. I now therefore propose that we should at once raise the means." These words are so generous and so brave, they need no commendation from me.

The men who, with means less than the cost of an ordinary county ball, have called the disunited elements of the trade into life and action, and spread an organization into almost every town in the kingdom, in three years have proved their ability, integrity, and zeal, and deserve our confidence. They have done their duty: let us do ours.

VIGIL.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Manchester, Feb. 5, 1864.

SIR—Not doubting that you will allow your columns to be open for discussing a subject which must necessarily at this moment occupy the most serious attention of your readers, I beg permission to make a few observations on the "British Pharmacopoeia." On dipping into it for the first time various thoughts will strike various minds, and one cannot but rejoice in the existence of a journal like yours, by means of which many of us may "compare notes." That which will strike nearly every one is the absence of any definite direction as to the time when the new pharmacopoeia shall take effect. I say definite, because there is a direction to the following effect. "The British Pharmacopoeia, when published, shall, for all purposes, be deemed to be substituted for the several above mentioned (old) pharmacopoeias," &c.; and again, "the Council warn all apothecaries and pharmaceutical chemists* that on the publication of the British Pharmacopoeia it will be necessary, in order safely to discharge their duties, that they should duly alter or destroy all pharmaceutical preparations made according to previous and now altered formulæ."

So then, inasmuch as the "Br. Pb." is now published, and I have this day received a copy thereof, I must at once destroy every preparation in my establishment not made according to the new formulæ, notwithstanding that to-morrow and for many a day—aye, month, to come—prescriptions, not only old but new ones, will be presented for dispensing, written in the expectation that the old preparations will be dispensed. Take, for instance, Liq. Am. Acet. as an example. The new preparation is five times the strength of the old. We have a medical practitioner in this city who frequently orders five ounces in an eight ounce mixture, an ounce every four hours for a dose. If to-morrow such a prescription should be presented, I am bound by the foregoing directions to put in the new preparation, thus giving the patient twenty-five drachms of the old Liq. Am. Ac. every four hours. Some practitioners who are fond of anything new, will quickly adopt the new regulations, some more slowly, and some old stagers, I expect, never. So with druggists. Now, how is a druggist to know when this practitioner begins to adopt the new regulations and when that? How is a medical man to know when, in a large city like this, for instance, the various chemists will be prepared, or feel it their duty to destroy their old stock and replace it with the new preparations? I foresee very great difficulty in this transition state, which might most easily have been avoided, had the Council named some convenient future day on which the change should be unanimously adopted, giving both prescriber and dispenser the opportunity of mastering the necessary details.

Having occupied so much space on this point, I will not now further trespass on your kindness, except it be to express my astonishment that though the Council base the necessity of a new pharmacopoeia on "the advancement made in chemistry and pharmacy during the last thirteen years," &c. I do not find Chloric Ether in the new Materia Medica, although medical men in all parts of England now order it continually. I know not an agent more frequently prescribed, or one more popular.

I remain yours very truly,

J. T. SLUGG.

P.S. Since writing the foregoing, I have discovered my lost friend under a new name and in a new locality. Chloric Ether is now Spirit of Chloroform. This for the information of those who like myself may unsuccessfully search for it.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Francis-street, London, Feb. 5, 1864.

SIR,—The British Pharmacopoeia has appeared—the fox has broken cover and the critical huntsmen are in full cry. It is not my purpose now to join their chorus. Imagination pictures to me the hard fought battles which have been crowned with this victory. The British pharmaceutical tripod is at length an accomplished fact, and forms a foundation for future improvement in national pharmacy. Shall we cavil at it because it is not perfect? Shall we, like the Quaker, say, "We will not kill thee or hurt thee. We will give thee a bad name—mad dog!" and let the medical critics do their worst.

Stay! the volume just published is our book—the recognized standard before the prescriber and the dispenser. Let us, therefore, make the best of what we have, and try to improve that which shall come after. Critics should ask themselves these questions—"Can we make a better?" "Is there a body of men in this country who can give us a more perfect volume?" If not, why chase the fox to the death, cut off his brush, and give his carcass to the dogs. Rather let us try, having the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle in one Materia Medica, to mingle a little more the *couleur de rose* with the prick of the thistle, remembering the sham rock on which we stand to criticise or cavil.

The time the British Pharmacopoeia has been before us is not nearly sufficient to give us more than a cursory idea of the character of that great work. The one I have glanced has indeed been a pleasing one, for I consider there is much to commend in the work. It is asked, "Why go back to old names, as Calomelas Hyd.—Corros. Sub.?" Now, for my part, I am glad to see these old friends in their old garments. To call them by their strict chemical names would be fraught with danger, while Chlor. and Bichlor. would be akin to arch empiricism. "Where is the

* Does the writer include all dispensing chemists in these words, or does he studiously insult such as myself by ignoring our existence!

posological table?" says another; "how can I tell the dose of new formulae and remedies?" It is merely a question of two hours study to the initiated, and the student will get the knowledge in his class-book, in the same way as he does the details of decompositions.

It is with pleasure I see the Act of Uniformity in connection with the tinctures, decoctions, and syrups; the elegant formulae for *Ung. Citruci*, *Syrupus Sennæ*, &c.; the *resin* again in *Empl. Belladonna*, the oil ordered in *Ect. Anthelmis*; and the new formula for *Liq. Annon. Act.*; while the general character of the book renders it easily committed to memory by the practitioner and student.

The alteration even of the weights is not after all such a dreadful inconvenience, for medical men must remember that although the oz. is altered, the drachm and scruple with their symbols remain intact, under a semi-protect.

The volume evidently bears the impress of the handiwork of the practical man; and I believe that we as chemists—if we study it carefully for ourselves, and receive with caution the condemnation of others—will find that it really constitutes a great step in the right direction. From what I have seen of it, I infer it has generally confirmed that which is really useful, while it has left out the bubbles of the great froth of medicine which hurst as soon as developed and leave too many wrecks behind.

There is, in fine, far more to commend than to denounce. The sun itself has spots—can the production of human art fail to have blemishes? The sun most certainly answers its purpose very well, and I have yet to learn the British Pharmacopœia will fail in that particular.

The P. L. of 1851 had its full share of scorn and derision, but I always found that those who condemned it most knew least about it; and I do not doubt that superficial critics will be the worst enemies of our new friend.

I am yours truly,
A. THALLUS.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Hull, February 2.

SIR,—I have read in your journal the report of the meeting of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, held in London in the month of December last, and I think—whatever it may be to the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*—it must be to every member of the Society which it represented, deeply interesting to mark the opinions of the various gentlemen who took part in the proceedings, and to notice the satisfactory resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting. The *Pharmaceutical Journalist* may use the word "interesting" in its editorial significance, and thus endeavour to persuade his readers that the only effect produced upon him by reading the report, was to cause a smile of derision to distort for a moment his usually placid countenance; but I use the word in its full and legitimate sense. Whilst I acknowledge that, "with one exception, every speaker admitted the necessity of an educational examination, and thereby justified the opinion of the Medical Council that "something should be done," I do not perceive that the "only point at issue seems to be who shall do it." There are, in my opinion, at least three points at issue which it is of the utmost importance to determine.

First, there is the question—How much ought to be done?—what is the character of the educational examination necessary? On this point I may refer to the opinion of Mr. Edward Thompson, expressed in his introductory lecture delivered before the Leeds Chemists' Association, that an examination much milder than the present minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society would be sufficient for all practical purposes. My own opinion is, that the examination proposed in our own prospectus is well adapted to accomplish the desired object; but of course I should strongly recommend every junior member to aim at the highest possible honourable distinction.

Next—At what cost ought the benefits of such an examination to be obtainable? On this point, I think our own prospectus has wisely suggested that the fee shall not exceed two guineas.

The third point at issue is—Who are the proper persons to whom the legal right to institute the necessary examination shall be entrusted? Or, as the editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* has so elegantly expressed it, "Who shall do it?" Certainly the great body of chemists and druggists would never allow that the Medical Council, or any branch of the profession forming that Council, can have any claim to become the guardians of the interests of their trade. The medical profession has generally, in its attempts to legislate on this subject, placed itself in antagonism with the dispensing chemist; and the objectionable and oppressive clauses in the proposed new Medical Bill sufficiently indicate an intention to trample upon existing rights and annihilate vital interests. Judging from the general conduct and practice of the profession, I cannot believe "that nine-tenths of their number would hail the day which severed them from their dispensaries as a red-letter day in their calendar." There is not in our own town,—which surely "is large enough to support such dispensing chemists as will enable the general practitioner to become rather the prescriber than the vendor of medicine to his patients,"—a tittle of evidence to support the conclusion that the medical practitioner is anxious to be released from the necessity of compounding his own medicines; nor have I discovered much tendency in that direction in any other large town with which I am acquainted: and in the Metropolis, as you well know, it is very unusual for a general practitioner to be without his surgery, but not at all unusual to find a retail shop connected with a general practice. With such evidence before us, it would be egregious folly for the chemists and druggists to commit their interests to the hands of the "profession." Nor do I think that the Pharmaceutical Society is the proper body to be invested with such important power. Seven centuries ago, when those important events transpired on the plains of Runnymede, the government of this country was based upon the representative principle: that principle has been developing itself more and more during the lapse of centuries, and neither prime ministers nor kings have been allowed to violate it with impunity. Any attempt on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society to arrogate to itself the sole right to legislate for the chemists and druggists of this kingdom, would be an attempt to violate the fundamental principle of our glorious constitution. Inasmuch then as that body can only represent a fractional part of the trade, amounting to less than one-fiftieth of its number, all its misrepresentations ought by every possible means to be exposed, and all its arrogant assumptions ought to be resisted by the thirty-three thou-

sand members whose names are not included in its list of adherents. Let this overwhelming majority make its voice heard in the Houses of Parliament—let it loudly yet calmly and resolutely assert its claims to be fairly and fully represented, when attempts are made to legislate on subjects involving its interests, and then we shall have no need to be reminded by the condescending editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* that it is not usual for our legislature to disregard vested interests; but if we allow a mere fragment again to assume the representation of the whole body, we shall deserve all the disastrous consequences which must result from our unpardonable indifference.

I am happy to be able to state that in this town a large proportion of the chemists and druggists have joined the United Society; and at our monthly meetings increasing determination is expressed to support the Executive Council in London in its opposition to the proposed Medical Bill, and in the promotion of every measure calculated to benefit the trade generally.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY GATER.

COUNTER PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR—I have read in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* the report of Mr. Edward Thompson's Introductory Lecture, delivered before the Leeds Chemists' Association, and I consider his exposition of the law as it relates to and affects the chemists and druggists, clear, concise, and satisfactory. I am quite prepared to indorse his views of the probable course to be pursued by our Legislature in the present session of Parliament; and whilst I do not expect that the government will adopt any stringent measures to prevent the public from purchasing pills, powders, and potions from any empiric gifted with a sufficient amount of talent for street oratory to work upon its credulity (although that would be very desirable), yet much may be, and I trust will be, done towards elevating the character of the trade of a chemist and druggist. There can be no objection to the Pharmaceutical Society possessing the confidence of all respectable druggists, providing it will, by a manifest regard for all existing interests and the adoption of those liberal principles which ought to form the basis of such an institution, prove itself worthy of the confidence desired. I differ from Mr. Thompson on one point in his remarks on counter practice. I am aware that a dispensing chemist may do any amount of counter prescribing he thinks proper, the law holding every man ignorant of the science of medicine responsible for the evil consequences of his ignorance; and I agree that no man ought to prescribe ignorantly, but I am not prepared to admit that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred it would be better to send the patient to a doctor. I think Mr. Thompson's illustration somewhat unhappy, and his analogy, in a great measure if not altogether, a failure. Had his audience consisted of tradesmen whose daily avocations and pursuits were utterly distinct from the practice of physic, then it might have been legitimate for him to institute an analogy betwixt what they ought to do for the derangements of a watch and the derangements of the human system. For instance, supposing them to be all watchmakers, it would have been perfectly consistent for Mr. Thompson to recommend them, if consulted in a case of measles, to do what they would advise a doctor or a chemist to do if consulted about the derangements of a watch; but I presume his audience consisted of gentlemen who had to some extent studied the practice of physic and given some attention to the symptoms of all ordinary diseases; and I contend that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred presented to him, the intelligent chemist is as well able to draw a correct diagnosis and prescribe successfully as the general practitioner, and that he does so is sufficiently attested by the fact that a respectable chemist and druggist is seldom if ever called upon to answer a charge of ignorant prescribing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

PHILALETHES.



BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

II. R. (Nottingham) and "A Chemist." Messrs. Churchill and Sons have announced a work by Mr. Squire on this national Pharmacopœia. It will, as a matter of course, be reviewed in our columns directly it appears. We have not heard of any special work on the *Brit. Pharm.* being prepared by Mr. Beasley. The series of articles commenced in our own pages this month will, when complete, form a useful supplement to the authorized volume.

ANSWERS TO MINOR QUERIES.

R. S. (Edgware-road). The label sent to us, certainly makes the dentifrice liable to stamp duty.

Beta. A section of *Fresenius's Analysis*, noticed among our Reviews in the present number, is devoted to the qualitative analysis of waters.

QUERY FOR OUR READERS.

Can any of our numerous readers inform Mr. Gunn, of Hambledon, where Tilden and Co's. new preparations, as described in the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, are to be had. Mr. G. applied at 49, Berners-street, but without success.



London, Feb. 13, 1864.

In the Drug market a fair business has been done, chiefly in small parcels for home use and export. Castor Oil has brought rather more money; mid. to good pale selling at 4½d. to 5½d., and yellow and straw, 4½d. to 4¾d. Several sales have been made in Oil Anniseed at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 4d. Oil of Cassia is dull, at 10s. About 400 bales Tinnivelly Scum, just arrived, sold at better prices; common to fair, 4½d. to 10½d.; good and fine, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; pods were taken in at 4½d. Cape Aloes are 1s. to 2s. lower; good and fine sold at 46s. to 48s. Several parcels low East India have been taken in. Ipecacuanha is rather lower, last sales made at 8s. to 8s. 1d. Small sales of Jalap at 4s. 2d. for good. Camphor is lower; 500 to 600 cases sold at £5 to £5 5s. A parcel of good Turkey Opium was taken in at 18s. to 19s. Rhubarb is held for firm rates. Bees Wax sells readily at full prices. A good quantity of Tonquin Musk sold at 24s. to 30s. A large parcel of Tragacanth was bought in at £9 to £9 15s., and fine £12. Turkey Arabic, part sold at 60s. to 70s.; picked, £5 to £6; some East India sold at 55s. Cod Liver Oil was bought in at 10s. to 13s. Cubebs are lower; large parcels of the late arrivals sold at 90s. to 95s. Cardamoms are rather easier. Yellow bark is rather lower for flat; Crown and Grey are also rather cheaper. A parcel of Gum Myrrh sold at 72s. 6d. to 132s. 6d., up to £8 to £9 for very good. A lot of Jamaica Sarsaparilla sold at 2s. 3d. Cochineal is 1d. to 2d. lower. Orange Shellac is 2s. 6d. to 5s. dearer, but other sorts are more easy to buy. Turmeric is steady at 27s. 6d. to 28s. for good. Beugal Safflower is rather lower. Cutch has sold steadily at 25s. to 25s. 6d. for good Pegue. Gambier is steady at 21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.; and Cubes, 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. In other goods no variation to notice.

There has been more doing in Chemicals, and prices have been well maintained. Sales of Tartaric Acid have been made at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5½d. Citric Acid is steady at 1s. 5d. Bichromate of Potass has advanced to 8d., at which price a fair business has been done. Oxalic Acid in steady demand, at 8½d. to 8¾d. Prussiate of Potass is dull, at 11½d. to 11¾d. Small sales made in Sal Acetos, at 11d. Chlorate of Potass is rather lower. Small sales made at 11½d.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1863 s. d.	1863. s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.....	85 0 ..	97 6	85 0 ..	102 6
French	40 0 ..	60 0	40 0 ..	60 0
Oporto, red	45 0 ..	47 0	45 0 ..	48 0
Sicily	70 0 ..	75 0	70 0 ..	78 0
Naples, white	65 0 ..	80 0	65 0 ..	80 0
Florence, white	87 6 ..	95 0	90 0 ..	97 6
red	80 0 ..	85 0	80 0 ..	85 0
Bologna, white	100 0 ..	105 0	110 0 ..	115 0
ARROWROOT..(duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda...per lb.....	1 8 ..	2 2	1 2 ..	1 8
St. Vincent	0 5½ ..	0 8½	0 4 ..	0 7
Jamaica	0 5 ..	0 7	0 4½ ..	0 6½
Other West India	0 4½ ..	0 6	0 4 ..	0 5½
Brazil	0 2 ..	0 4	0 2 ..	0 4
East India	0 3½ ..	0 6	0 2 ..	0 4½
Natal	0 6 ..	0 10	0 4½ ..	0 8½
Sierra Leone	0 5½ ..	0 5½	0 3 ..	0 5½
ASHES.....per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	31 0 ..	31 6	34 6 ..	0 0
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	36 0 ..	0 0	33 6 ..	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough.....per ton.....	160 0 ..	170 0	133 0 ..	0 0
roll	195 0 ..	205 0	190 0 ..	0 0
flour	230 0 ..	240 0	240 0 ..	26 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid 1-Acetic, per lb.	0 3½ ..	0 4	0 2½ ..	0 4½
Citric	1 5 ..	0 0	1 6½ ..	1 6½
Nitric	0 5 ..	0 5½	0 4 ..	0 5
Oxalic	0 8½ ..	0 8½	0 8 ..	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½ ..	0 0½	0 0½ ..	0 0
Tartaric crystal.....	1 5½ ..	1 5½	1 6½ ..	1 6½
powdered	1 5½ ..	0 0	1 7 ..	1 7½
Alum	130 0 ..	135 0	145 0 ..	147 0
powder.....	155 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½ ..	0 6	0 5½ ..	0 6
Sulphate	270 0 ..	290 0	290 0 ..	310 0
Antimony, ore	200 0 ..	230 0	200 0 ..	230 0
crude	22 0 ..	23 0	24 0 ..	28 0
regulus	40 0 ..	0 0	43 0 ..	43 6
French star	38 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	43 0
Arsenic, lump	14 0 ..	0 0	17 6 ..	0 0
powder	8 6 ..	10 0	6 6 ..	7 0
Bleaching powder.....	9 6 ..	10 0	9 0 ..	9 6
Borax, East India refined..	55 0 ..	0 0	52 6 ..	0 0
British	56 0 ..	0 0	50 0 ..	52 0
Calomel	2 8 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	2 9
Camphor, refined	1 5 ..	1 6½	1 7 ..	1 9
Copperas, green	57 6 ..	60 0	61 0 ..	0 0
Corrosive Sublimate..per lb.	1 11 ..	0 0	1 11 ..	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0
Brunswick.... per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0	0 0 ..	0 0

	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1863. s. d.	1863. s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 5½ ..	0 6	0 3½ ..	0 4
Magnesia, Carbon. per cwt...	40 0 ..	47 6	42 6 ..	45 0
Calcined .. per lb.	1 2 ..	2 0	1 6 ..	1 8
Minium, red	21 3 ..	21 6	22 0 ..	22 6
orange	32 0 ..	33 0	32 0 ..	33 0
Potash, Bichromate per lb.	0 8 ..	0 0	0 7 ..	0 0
Chlorate	0 11½ ..	0 0	1 1 ..	0 0
Hydriodate..per oz.	0 5½ ..	0 6	0 5 ..	0 5½
Prussiate.....per lb.	0 11½ ..	0 11½	1 0 ..	1 0½
red	1 11 ..	0 0	2 1 ..	2 2
Precipitate, red per lb.	2 8 ..	0 0	2 9 ..	0 0
white	2 8 ..	0 0	2 9 ..	2 10
Prussian Blue	1 0 ..	1 10	1 0 ..	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0 ..	0 0	29 0 ..	0 0
Sal-Acetos	0 10½ ..	0 11	0 10½ ..	0 0
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	36 0 ..	38 0	35 0 ..	38 0
Salts, Epsom	8 0 ..	0 0	8 0 ..	8 6
Glauber.....	3 6 ..	5 6	5 0 ..	5 6
Soda, Ash.....per deg.	0 1½ ..	0 2½	0 2 ..	0 2½
Bicarbonat.....per cwt.	11 6 ..	12 0	12 0 ..	12 6
Crystals	92 6 ..	0 0	92 6 ..	0 0
Sugar Lead, white per cwt.	38 0 ..	0 0	37 0 ..	0 0
brown	29 0 ..	0 0	25 0 ..	0 0
Sulphate Quinine.....per oz.				
British, in bottle ..	6 3 ..	6 4	6 6 ..	0 0
Foreign	5 11 ..	6 0	6 2 ..	6 3
Sulphate Zinc.....per cwt.	14 6 ..	15 0	14 6 ..	15 0
Verdigris.....per lb.	0 10 ..	1 0	1 1 ..	1 3
Vermilion, English	2 8 ..	3 0	2 8 ..	3 1
China	2 0 ..	2 1	2 2 ..	2 4
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	30 0 ..	31 0	31 0 ..	32 6
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 4 ..	4 3	2 6 ..	4 2
silver	2 6 ..	3 5	1 4 ..	3 4
Mexican, black ..	3 0 ..	3 9	2 7 ..	3 0
silver	2 9 ..	2 10	2 6 ..	2 7
Lima.....	0 0 ..	0 0	2 7 ..	3 2
Teueriffe, black.....	3 3 ..	3 9	2 7 ..	3 2
silver.....	3 0 ..	3 2	2 6 ..	2 8
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepaticper cwt.	100 0 ..	190 0	130 0 ..	200 0
Socotrine	170 0 ..	280 0	180 0 ..	480 0
Cape, good	44 0 ..	48 0	45 0 ..	51 0
inferior.....	30 0 ..	42 0	26 0 ..	40 0
Barbadoes	50 0 ..	360 0	60 0 ..	380 0
Ambergris, greyper oz.	18 0 ..	20 0	22 0 ..	25 0
Angelica Root	20 0 ..	35 0	20 0 ..	35 0
Aniseed, China star.....	125 0 ..	130 0	100 0 ..	110 0
German, &c.	20 0 ..	38 0	19 0 ..	38 0
Balsam, Canada	0 11 ..	0 0	1 3 ..	0 0
Capivi	1 3½ ..	1 4½	1 5 ..	1 6½
Peru.....	4 9 ..	4 11	4 10 ..	0 0
Tolu	3 8 ..	3 9	3 10 ..	0 0
Bark, Cascarilla.....per cwt.	25 0 ..	40 0	23 0 ..	40 0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	0 7 ..	2 2	1 0 ..	2 4
Calisaya, flat	3 2 ..	3 6	3 3 ..	3 6
quill.....	2 10 ..	3 4	3 0 ..	3 3
Carthagena.....	1 2 ..	2 0	1 3 ..	2 6
Pitayo	1 8 ..	2 6	1 9 ..	2 6
Red	2 6 ..	8 0	2 6 ..	7 6
Bay Berries.....per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0	22 0 ..	40 0
Bucca Leaves.....per lb.	0 3 ..	1 0	0 2½ ..	1 6
Camomile Flowers	30 0 ..	75 0	30 0 ..	70 0
Camphor, China	100 0 ..	105 0	110 0 ..	120 0
Canella alba	25 0 ..	35 0	19 0 ..	40 0
Cantharides	2 5 ..	2 7	2 3 ..	2 5
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6 ..	6 6	6 9 ..	7 6
inferior	4 3 ..	5 6	5 8 ..	6 8
Madras	3 6 ..	5 3	3 6 ..	5 8
Ceylon.....	4 6 ..	5 1	4 9 ..	5 0
Cassia Fistula.....per cwt.	20 0 ..	35 0	15 0 ..	61 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale ..per lb.	0 5½ ..	0 6½	0 6 ..	0 6½
2nd	0 4½ ..	0 5½	0 5½ ..	0 5½
inferior and dark ..	0 4 ..	0 4½	0 4½ ..	0 5½
Bombay, in casks ..	0 4½ ..	0 4½	0 0 ..	0 0
Castorum.....	1 0 ..	20 0	1 2 ..	26 0
China Root	15 0 ..	18 0	10 0 ..	15 0
Cocculus Indicus	18 0 ..	22 0	10 0 ..	12 0
Cod Liver Oil	7 0 ..	13 0	4 2 ..	6 0
Conceyynth, apple ..per lb.	0 7 ..	1 0	0 8 ..	1 0
Colombo Root	50 0 ..	75 0	15 0 ..	48 0
Cream Tartar				
French.....	100 0 ..	110 0	115 0 ..	117 6
Venetian	112 6 ..	0 0	117 6 ..	0 0
grey	100 0 ..	105 0	110 0 ..	0 0
brown	97 6 ..	102 6	100 0 ..	105 0
Croton Seed	70 0 ..	80 0	45 0 ..	60 0
Cubebs	95 0 ..	100 0	105 0 ..	110 0
Cinnamon Seed	23 0 ..	36 0	36 0 ..	38 0
Dragon's blood reed.....	200 0 ..	300 0	200 0 ..	320 0
lump	95 0 ..	260 0	90 0 ..	260 0
Galangal Root	22 0 ..	25 0	24 0 ..	32 0
Gentian Root.....	18 0 ..	19 0	21 0 ..	22 0
Guinea Grains	75 0 ..	76 0	47 0 ..	50 0
Honey, Narbonne	40 0 ..	80 0	60 0 ..	84 0
Cuba	26 0 ..	40 0	24 0 ..	36 0
Jamaica	27 0 ..	63 0	26 0 ..	75 0
Ipecacuanha	8 0 ..	8 2	7 0 ..	7 4
Isinglass, Brazil	2 0 ..	4 0	0 10 ..	3 6
East India	0 6 ..	4 3	0 9 ..	3 0
West India	3 4 ..	3 6	3 0 ..	3 3
Russian	9 6 ..	12 0	9 6 ..	13 0
Jalap.....	0 9 ..	4 2	1 0 ..	5 0

DRUGS—continued.		1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.	OILS—continued.		1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries per cwt.		8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	Madras per ton		40 0	41 0	50 0	0 0
German and French . .		8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	Palm, fino		34 0	34 9	39 6	41 0
Italian		0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0	Linseed		34 6	34 9	44 9	0 0
Lemon Juice per deg.		0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0	Rapeseed, English, pale . .		41 0	0 0	54 6	0 0
Liquorice per cwt.		80 0	83 0	83 0	90 0	brown		38 6	0 0	53 0	57 0
Spanish		60 0	80 0	85 0	95 0	Foreign ditto		41 6	42 0	56 6	0 0
Italian		2 9	3 6	2 0	2 6	brown		38 6	39 0	52 6	51 0
Manna, flaky		1 4	1 6	1 6	1 9	Lard		44 0	48 0	47 0	0 0
small		20 0	36 0	18 0	23 0	Tallow		41 0	41 10	39 0	40 0
Musk per oz.		11 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	Rock Crude		17 0	0 0	12 0	19 0
Nux Vomica		18 0	19 0	16 0	19 6	Oils, Essential—					
Opium, Turkey		9 0	15 0	7 0	12 0	Almond, essential . . . per lb.		19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0
Egyptian		26 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	expressed		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Orris Root per cwt.		3 0	3 6	3 0	3 3	Aniseed		6 3	6 4	5 6	5 8
Pink Root per lb.		140 0	0 0	90 0	100 0	Bay per cwt.		110 0	120 0	110 0	120 0
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton		0 8	151 10	0 9	1 3	Bergamot per lb.		7 0	10 0	5 6	12 0
Rhatany Root per lb.		1 9	4 3	1 9	4 6	Cajeputa, (in bond) . . per oz.		0 2½	0 2½	0 2	0 3
Rhubarb, China, round . .		2 0	4 6	2 0	4 9	Caraway per lb.		4 3	5 6	4 3	6 0
flat		5 6	6 0	5 0	6 0	Cassia		9 6	10 0	8 3	8 6
Dutch, trimmed		12 6	13 0	12 6	13 0	Cinnamon (in bond) . . per oz.		1 0	1 2 9	1 6	4 0
Russian		32 0	0 0	32 0	34 0	Cinnamon Leaf		0 2	0 4½	0 3	0 4½
Saffron, Spanish		120 0	125 0	140 0	170 0	Citronel		0 5	0 5½	0 6½	0 6½
Salep per cwt.		0 10	1 0	0 10	1 5	Clove		0 2	0 4	0 1	0 4
Sarsaparilla, Lima . . .		0 10	1 2	0 9	1 2	Croton		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Para		0 10	1 6	0 8	1 4	Juniper per lb.		1 10	3 0	1 10	3 0
Honduras		1 6	2 4	1 2	2 3	Lavender		2 6	4 6	2 6	4 6
Jamaica		14 0	15 0	11 0	12 0	Lemon		5 6	7 0	4 0	9 6
Sassafras per cwt.		30 0	38 0	27 0	34 0	Lemongrass per oz.		0 10½	0 11	0 6½	0 7
Seammony, virgin . . . per lb.		12 0	23 0	14 0	24 0	Mace, ex.		0 1	0 2½	0 1½	0 2
second		3 0	3 10	4 4	4 9	Neroli		5 0	7 0	5 0	7 0
Seneca Root		0 0	0 0	0 1½	0 2½	Nutmeg		0 1½	0 2½	0 1½	0 2
Senna, Calcutta		0 2	0 3½	0 2½	0 4½	Orange per lb.		6 0	7 0	5 0	6 6
Bombay		0 3	1 7	0 4	1 9	Otto of Roses per oz.		15 0	25 0	14 0	23 0
Tinnevely		0 3½	0 8	0 3	0 6	Peppermint, per lb.					
Alexandria		3 0	3 3	0 0	0 0	American		9 0	14 6	8 6	12 9
Snake Root		1 0	1 2	1 0	1 1	English		34 0	36 0	33 0	34 0
Spermaceti, refined . .		0 1½	0 2½	0 1	0 2	Rhodium per oz.		3 6	5 6	3 6	5 6
Squills		12 0	13 6	10 0	13 6	Rosemary per lb.		1 9	3 0	1 8	3 0
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.		14 0	22 0	18 0	34 0	Sassafras		4 0	4 6	3 0	3 6
West India						Sassaparilla		5 0	8 6	5 0	9 0
Terra Japonica—						Spearmint		0 0	0 0	1 3	1 6
Gambier per cwt.		21 9	25 6	21 0	22 0	Spike		1 9	2 3	1 9	2 3
Cutch		20 0	30 0	20 0	40 0	Thyme		12 0	0 0	12 0	0 0
Valerian Root, English . .		20 0	38 0	25 0	55 0	PITCH, British per cwt.		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Vanilla, Mexican per lb.		2 0	0 0	2 0	0 0	Swedish					
Wormseed per cwt.						SALTPETRE, per cwt.					
GUM per cwt.						English, 6 per cent. or under		37 0	37 6	36 6	37 6
Ammoniac, drop		100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	over 6 per cent.		36 0	36 6	35 0	36 6
lump		20 0	85 0	15 0	65 0	Madras		35 0	36 0	34 0	36 0
Animl, fine pale		200 0	220 0	220 0	250 0	Bombay		33 0	35 6	31 0	34 0
bold amber		190 0	210 0	200 0	220 0	British-refined		40 0	41 0	40 0	40 6
medium		160 0	180 0	170 0	180 0	Nitrate of soda		14 6	15 6	13 0	13 6
small and dark		100 0	150 0	100 0	125 0	SEED, Canary per qr.		56 0	62 0	40 0	50 0
ordinary dark		40 0	95 0	40 0	80 0	Caraway, English . . . per cwt.		27 0	30 0	0 0	0 0
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked		60 0	65 0	52 0	59 0½	German, &c.		27 0	30 0	28 0	31 0
unsorted, good to fine . .		44 0	55 0	34 0	48 0	Coriander		10 0	14 0	10 0	12 0
red and mixed		32 0	46 0	20 0	30 0	East India		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
siftings		15 0	30 0	15 0	30 0	Hemp		37 0	40 0	40 0	44 0
Turkey, pic-ed, good to fine		120 0	160 0	115 0	180 0	Linseed, Black Sea		54 0	55 0	63 6	65 0
second and inferior . .		65 0	110 0	40 0	110 0	Calcutta		54 0	60 0	65 0	68 0
in sorts		32 0	50 0	32 0	50 0	Bombay		60 0	61 0	70 0	71 0
Gedda		50 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	Egyptian		58 0	0 0	62 0	63 0
Barbary, white		54 0	64 0	36 0	50 0	Mustard, brown . . . per bshl.		7 0	12 0	7 0	12 0
brown		26 0	37 0	27 0	28 0	white		8 0	10 0	7 0	8 6
Australian		27 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	Poppy, East India . . . per qr.		51 0	0 0	61 0	64 0
Assaictida, fair to good . .		30 0	75 0	30 0	115 0	Rape, English		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Benjamin, 1st quality . .		350 0	630 0	350 0	630 0	Danne		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
2nd „		280 0	300 0	280 0	300 0	Calcutta fine		52 0	0 0	69 0	71 0
3rd „		50 0	240 0	50 0	200 0	Bombay		56 0	60 0	70 0	80 0
Copal, Angola, red		85 0	90 0	95 0	100 0	Teel, Sesny or Gngy . . .		58 0	63 0	67 0	73 0
pale		85 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	Cotton per ton		145 0	157 6	170 0	180 0
Benguela		80 0	100 0	85 0	100 7	Ground Nut Kernels per ton		260 0	0 0	330 0	350 0
Sierra Leone . . . per lb.		0 5	1 2	0 6	1 6	SOAP, London yel. . . per cwt.		22 0	36 0	21 0	36 0
Manilla		85 0	55 0	20 0	42 0	mottled		36 0	38 0	36 0	38 0
Dammar, pale		38 0	45 0	37 6	48 0	curd		50 0	0 0	50 0	0 0
Galbanum		100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0	Castile		40 0	41 0	38 0	41 0
Gamboge, p. cked, pipo . .		160 0	190 0	140 0	210 0	Marseilles		40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
in sorts		90 0	150 0	80 0	120 0	Soy, China per gal.		2 1	2 3	2 6	2 8
Guaiacum per lb.		0 6	1 5	0 6	1 6	Japan		0 10	1 0	0 10	1 0
Kino per cwt.		300 0	400 0	160 0	200 0	Sponge, Turkey, fine picked		20 0	23 0	20 0	24 0
Kowrie		46 0	75 0	34 0	39 0	fair to good		7 0	17 0	8 0	18 0
Mastic, picked		4 6	5 0	5 0	5 3	ordinary		2 6	6 0	3 0	6 0
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.		140 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	Bahama		0 4	1 3	0 4	1 3
in sorts		70 0	130 0	70 0	150 0	TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Olibanum, pale drop		70 0	74 0	65 0	67 6	Spirits, French		74 6	75 0	95 0	0 0
amber and yellow		48 0	65 0	45 0	64 0	American, in casks . . .		0 0	0 0	110 0	0 0
mixed and dark		10 0	35 0	10 0	30 0	WAX, Bees, English		170 0	175 0	172 6	175 0
Senegal		75 0	80 0	40 0	46 0	German		165 0	185 0	162 6	180 0
Sauriac		85 0	102 6	85 0	105 0	American		175 0	180 0	165 0	175 0
Tragacanth, leaf		180 0	260 0	180 0	320 0	white fine		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
in sorts		100 0	180 0	100 0	180 0	Jamaica		180 0	187 6	165 0	175 0
OILS per tun		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	Gambia		175 0	0 0	170 0	177 6
Seal		42 0	48 10	42 0	47 10	Mogadoro		125 0	155 0	120 0	160 0
Sperm, body		74 0	75 0	85 0	87 10	East India		150 0	185 0	110 0	170 0
Cod		50 0	0 0	46 10	47 0	ditto, bleached		210 0	250 0	170 0	220 0
Whale, Greenland		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	veretable, Japan		58 0	70 0	66 0	85 0
South Sea, pale		44 10	48 0	43 0	44 0	WOOD, DYE, per ton					
East India Fish		30 10	42 0	38 10	39 0	Fustic, Cuba		175 0	185 0	140 0	155 0
Olive, Galipoli		58 0	0 0	60 0	0 0	Jamaica		135 0	140 0	120 0	0 0
Florence, half-chest . .		20 0	21 0	1 0	0 0	Savannilla		125 0	0 0	100 0	105 0
Cocconut, Cochín . . . per ton		41 0	43 0	56 0	56 10	Zante		140 0	150 0	105 0	0 0
Cylon		37 10	38 10	51 10	52 0	Logwood, Campenachy		100 0	200 0	180 0	190 0
Sydney		36 0	38 10	48 0	55 0	Honduras		120 0	0 0	140 0	55 0
Ground Nut and Gin.						St. Domingo		90 0	95 0	105 0	110 0
Bombay		38 0	30 0	47 10	0 0	Jamaica		90 0	92 6	102 6	105 0

